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Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

(Section of the Communist International)

America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper

WEATHER: Eastern New York: Fair Wednesday

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NEW STRIKE WAVE BREAKS OUT IN MANY COAL FIELDS

Some Questions, Mr. Green

TIGHTLY bound up with the whole strikebreaking apparatus of the NRA, the American Federation of Labor officials, headed by William Green, are preparing to justify all of their anti-labor policies at the A. F. of L. convention, which is to take place in Washington October 2.

Green speaks now about "facing another winter of severe unemployment." He talks about a "shorter work week." He speaks about "new high wage levels" and an "end of differentials between North and South." Lastly he brings up his action in permitting the open shop for the auto code.

The stage is being set to keep back criticism before and at the Washington convention, to wave the flag of the Blue Eagle, to drown all opposition by the greatly strengthened steam-roller of Green, Lewis & Co.

* * *

IN THIS situation the rank and file of the A. F. of L., especially all opposition groups, have an important task.

In every A. F. of L. local and in the convention itself, the opposition groups should ask Mr. Green and Mr. Lewis some vital questions. Chief among these are:

Mr. Green, you promised that the NRA would do away with unemployment, and you were one of Roosevelt's chief instruments in fighting against unemployment insurance. How do you stand on unemployment insurance, to be paid for by the federal government and the bosses?

Why did you underwrite the open shop code for the auto industry, knowing it would be used in all codes?

When you speak about "collective bargaining," why was the national arbitration board set up to break strikes?

If workers are supposed to have the right to belong to unions of their own choosing, why under the NRA has martial law been declared in Utah and New Mexico, where the miners are striking for the right to belong to the National Miners Union?

Why are Negro workers being discriminated against more than ever under the NRA?

How does it come about that the NRA is being used everywhere by the bosses to declare picketing and striking illegal?

Isn't it a fact that the United States Steel Corporation declared that the NRA and the steel code make it compulsory that they slash wages 33 per cent?

What has become of the promise to employ 6,000,000 workers by Labor Day?

Why has the public works program of the NRA been used mainly for preparing for war, with the largest portion thus far spent, $238,000,000, going for warship construction?

Isn't it true, Mr. Green, as shown by all practices and action under the NRA, that the act you support is a strikebreaking, wage-slashing act, designed to lower the standards of living of the American workers, so that capitalism can attempt to drag itself out of the crisis?

* * *

AGAINST Green's attempts to bury the demand for unemployment insurance by continuing his four-year promise of "recovery," the fight should be made for a united struggle of employed and unemployed to force unemployment insurance.

Against the strikebreaking policy of the A. F. of L. officials, all opposition groups, all rank and file members of the A. F. of L., should demand a struggle for workers' rights, for the right to picket and strike, a struggle for higher wages, for shorter hours.

American Federation of Labor members, and opposition groups, without waiting for these leaders to act, should themselves take steps to prepare the struggle for improved conditions.

Serving New Readers of 'Daily'

THE publication of the Daily Worker in six pages has won hundreds of new readers for the paper. It has also made many workers anxious to become readers. But when these workers ask for the "Daily" on newsstands they are very often disappointed, because there are still many stands which do not carry our paper.

There is a remedy—but only the workers themselves can bring about a chance. You, the Daily Worker's readers, should always be on the alert in boosting your paper's sales. Continue to report such news-stands to the "Daily," so that we can supply them with papers. But at the same time place your own orders, and those of your friends and fellow-workers, with the news-dealers in your locality. Many dealers refuse to carry, or to increase their orders of the Daily Worker, because they are not certain that the papers will be sold. It is up to you to convince them that they will be sold by placing definite advance orders for yourself and your friends.

"Due Attention"

UNABLE to evade the crushing indictment of Tammany officials in the Daily Worker's expose of the murder of James Matthews, a North Carolina Negro, on Welfare Island, the Homicide Bureau on Monday informed the "Daily" that it would "at once begin a thorough investigation."

The letter received yesterday by Clarence Hathaway, Editor of the "Daily," from the District Attorney's office, casts grave doubt on the investigation promised verbally by the Homicide Bureau.

"Acknowledgement is made of your letter dated the 9th relative to James Matthews, stated to have died in October, 1932, at Welfare Island.

"The matter will receive due attention.

(Signed) Albert Bleet Unger
Acting District Attorney."

We address the following question to Mr. Unger's superior, Tammany District Attorney Crain:

1. Will you really investigate or do you only "promise" to investigate?

2. Will you continue to permit the suppression of public documents which prove conclusively that James Matthews was brutally murdered on Welfare Island?

3. What steps are you taking to arrest the killers of James Matthews?

* * * *

WHAT, incidentally, has been the reaction of the metropolitan press to the startling story of the Welfare Island murder published in the Daily Worker? Hearst's New York Journal, the New York Evening Post and the Scripps-Howard World-Telegram have published a few lines each recording the announcement of the "investigation" promised by the Homicide Bureau. The New York Times and Herald-Tribune maintained stout silence.

Contrast this with the orgies of publicity indulged in by the New York capitalist press regarding the activities of what appears to be a highly-mythical "wild Negro" in Central Park last week. The World-Telegram, that ostentatious champion of "liberalism" and "human rights," vied with the rest of the press in splashing over its pages the lurid stories released by the Police Department about this "gorilla-man with hands hanging down to his knees"—all this calculated to create a lynch spirit, Southern style.

Each day sees the metropolitan press filled with police-inspired stories about Negroes "attacking" white women. For lynch-incitements, the New York capitalist press has unlimited space; for reports of cold-blooded murder of Negroes it confines itself to a few inches or, more often, complete silence.

Welles Organizes Cuban Reactionary Forces

HULL SAYS PLATT PACT MUST STAND

U. S. Envoy Ready to Use Officers to Smash Revolt

HAVANA, Sept. 12.—With 30 U. S. warships at his instant disposal by direct radio connection, U. S. Ambassador Sumner Welles is "unofficially" maneuvering both with the administration of President Grau San Martin, and with the 300 deposed Cuban army officers who form the spearhead of the most reactionary forces of the Cuban capitalist-landlord elements.

While a new Cabinet was inaugurated today, the 300 heavily armed officers remained in continuous session in the National Hotel, which all the hotel workers have left, going out on strike. A detachment of armed soldiers stands guard outside. With a radio installed on the roof, the officers broadcast constant appeals for support of a restoration of President de Cespedes.

Welles, who had remained in the hotel which the officers took over, moved to another hotel late today. He is still waiting to see if the San Martin regime, with its demagogic anti-imperialist statements, can command enough support to head off the revolutionary movement. At the same time the officers, who claim the support of a large right-wing section of the ABC capitalist-landlord secret society, and of a minority of the army, remain a reserve to carry through an armed dictatorship if the present regime is not successful in its aims.

This possible new development could only be carried out with the aid of U. S. marines.

Meanwhile, Havana remains without ice or laundry, as the workers in these industries have struck, and the Consolidated Railways faced a strike of railway workers tomorrow, having refused their demands.

Word came from Santiago, through what was called a heavy censorship, that the American residents had evacuated the town and concentrated at Rente, across the bay from Santiago.

Incomplete reports of actions by workers in all parts of the island, striking, or taking over control of plantations, came in, but with few details.

In Havana members of the Directorio Estudiantil, reactionary student organization, were reported arming themselves to act as a Fascist militia. Mario Menocal, former president, issued a statement saying he refused to recognise the Grau San Martin regime.

* * *

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12. — The United States will never consent to any form of nullification of the Platt amendment to the Cuban Constitution, which asserts America's right to intervene in Cuban affairs, Secretary of State Cordell Hull declared today.

The Platt amendment is a part of the Cuban constitution of 1901, and is also the text of a treaty between Cuba and the United States. Its main provisions are that the United States claims the right to control Cuban internal affairs, to maintain naval and military bases in Cuba, and to control Cuba's foreign borrowings.

This declaration by Hull is not only a refusal to withdraw America's heavy naval forces from Cuban waters, but is also a declaration that marines may be landed at any time to drown the Cuban revolution in blood.

Earl Browder will speak on the Cuban Situation at Woodland Center, Woodland and E. 46th St., Cleveland, on Thursday evening, Sept. 14.

District Attorney Calls for Witness to Matthews Murder

4 Mysterious Men Search for Shahian After "Daily" Exposes Welfare Island Killing

By JOHN L. SPIVAK
Author of "Georgia Nigger"

NEW YORK.—Rising public protest following the Daily Worker's expose of the brutal murder on Welfare Island of James Matthews, the North Carolina Negro, and an attempt by four mysterious men to terrorize the eye-witness to the crime, yesterday forced the district attorney's office to signify its willingness to hear Mark Shahian's detailed story this morning.

Simultaneously with Assistant District Attorney Saul Price's request for Shahian's appearance, the district attorney's office offered to supply "all the police protection necessary" to protect the witness after the four men in a blue Cadillac sedan had searched for him at his sister's home in the Bronx and at another sister's house at 331 E. 33rd St.

Shahian Warned

Shahian was warned of the callers and spent last night with friends at an undivulged address.

"We are questioning officials and guards at the penitentiary and Correction Hospital now," the Assistant District Attorney informed the Daily Worker yesterday. "We have examined the records. Tomorrow we will subpoena Shahian."

When Shahian was informed of Mr. Price's statement, he said it would not be necessary to subpoena him and he would appear at the District Attorney's convenience.

The District Attorney was informed of the mysterious callers and asked whether he or the Homicide Bureau had sent four detectives to question Shahian.

"I sent no one," he said sharply. "And neither did the Homicide Bureau. If unidentified persons have been looking for him and he is afraid we will give him all the police protection he wants."

Four men, one of them a Negro, drew up in a large blue Cadillac sedan shortly before 6 o'clock on Monday evening at the home of Shahian's sister, Mary Keossian, at 353 Beekman Ave., where the eye-witness lives. According to Mrs. Keossian, the colored man was sent up to ask for her brother. At first he declined to say where he was from, but later stated vaguely that he was from the "family court." Investigation by the "Daily" disclosed no such court.

Sees Car Parked

Mrs. Keossian told him her brother did not live with her and that she did not know where he could be reached. The callers apparently did not believe her because they waited in the car in front of his house. About 7 o'clock Shahian appeared and seeing the parked car waited on a nearby corner. In the meantime his sister had sent her eight-year-old son down to watch for him and warn him of the mysterious callers.

Shahian waited around for more than two hours. The parked car and its occupants remained in front of his house. Shortly after 9 o'clock in the evening they drove to the home of Mrs. Olga Arslamian, his other sister, at 331 E. 33rd St., and also asked for him. She told them she seldom saw him, after which they returned to the Bronx and

(Continued on Page Three)

Ice-Packs Help Kill 'Pneumonia' Victim On Welfare Island

Affidavit Describes Death in Hospital of Geo. Knowles

NEW YORK.—Not only did James Matthews, the North Carolina Negro brutally beaten to death by a guard on Welfare Island, die of "Coma—from undetermined causes," but another Negro, George Knowles, of 163 W. 133d St., died mysteriously of "pneumonia" while his head was encased in ice-packs.

Efforts by the Daily Worker to learn why pneumonia patients have their heads covered with ice bags in Correction Hospital on the Island met with as vigorous and determined opposition on the part of Commissioner of Correction William J. Cahill as the general investigation into charges of brutality, murder and viciousness.

Knowles was 34 years old and from affidavits in possession of the "Daily," apparently healthy on or about May 25, 1932, when he was sentenced to Welfare Island for 60 days. Approximately two weeks after arriving in the penitentiary Knowles was stricken with "tuberculous pneumonia," according to the official death certificate. On June 10, 1932, the laughing and carefree Negro was dead.

Affidavits Tell Story

Two friends who had known him for many years saw Knowles before he died. Both have sworn to affidavits which tell of the suddenness of Knowles' death and the circumstances surrounding it. Below we publish one of these affidavits.

Wilfred Smitty, of 206 W. 128th St., one of Knowles friends, tells how he entered the sick room where the Negro was dying his strange death.

"I saw Peacock (Knowles' nickname)," states Smitty in his affidavit. "He wasn't lying down nor was he sitting up. He was sort of propped up by a pillow and on his head was an ice-pack. I looked at him and he sort of laughed in a funny way. So I says to him, 'What's-a-matter, boy?' and he didn't answer me, but stopped

Cities Owe Teachers $30,000,000 In Back Pay, Reports Reveals

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—About $30,000,000 in back pay is still owing to thousands of teachers throughout the country, it was revealed yesterday by a report of the National Educational Association.

Almost 30,000 school employees have not been paid for months, the Association reported.

In the majority of cases, the failure to pay the school employees was due to the fact that the municipal authorities insisted on paying off the bank loans first before paying the teachers.

Wheat Deliveries in U.S.S.R. Set New Record for Speed

MOSCOW, Sept. 12.—So tremendous is the latest Soviet grain harvest, that the Ukrainian farms have delivered more than twice their quota for August.

The deliveries for the one month filled about 60 per cent of the total yearly quota. If deliveries continue at the same rate, the Ukrainian farms will achieve a record of speed for grain deliveries.

MINOR NAILS CITY TAX AT BOARD MEET

Program's Exposure Startles Bosses at Hearing

NEW YORK.—With amendments to the tax levied on the brokers, bankers, utilities and insurance firms amended to read "gross profits" instead of "gross receipts," the four emergency tax bills were passed by the Board of Estimate yesterday.

The bill must now go before the Board of Aldermen.

* * *

NEW YORK.—The general welfare committee of the Board of Aldermen, Samuel Untermyer and the swarm of real estate, taxi and utility bosses at the hearing on the proposed city taxes were startled out of their listless listening yesterday, when three representatives of the workers launched a smashing attack on the bills.

Robert Minor, Communist candidate for Mayor Mrs. William Burroughs, Communist candidate for Comptroller, and Harry Eddy of the Taxi Workers' Union section of the Transport Workers' League, proved very definitely that the taxes were aimed directly at the workers and small home owners.

Speaking on the five-cent tax for each taxi ride, Minor said:

"This is the most outrageous and insulting tax of all Untermyer's bad proposals. It means taking one-sixth of the income away from cab drivers, who are now making $10 to $12 for an 84-hour week. One-third of their wages come in the form of tips. Tips which used to average 10 cents per ride now average 5 cents. The city now wishes to take five cents out of the workers' pocket for each ride."

"The shame of it is made all the worse by the fact that the hackmen are precisely in the category of workers that the city refuses to put on relief lists," continued Minor. "The Home Relief Bureaus will not give a penny of relief to any owner of a hackmen's license."

At this point Samuel Untermyer, who had been sitting complacently throughout the entire hearing, jumped up and shouted.

"If I thought the money would come out of the pockets of the drivers, as Mr. Minor says, I would not have proposed the tax. Of course if this is really so we can change it. If these men are working 84 hours a week for $10 or $12 they should come under the N. R. A."

"The N. R. A. serves to reduce wages, not raise them," retorted Minor.

Untermyer sat down.

Eddy, speaking for the taxi union, said that the cab workers would use this attack on them as the signal to organize the 70,000 hackmen in the city.

Mrs. Burroughs stated the sources of revenue the city should reach if the helping of the [illegible] was really their aim.

"Besides eliminating the waste, graft, pensions and high salaries for city officials, the city could tax billions of dollars of tax-exempt real estate, such [illegible] and fashionable schools. [illegible] millionaires have not paid [illegible] taxes for the last four years. A higher income tax should be passed against those in higher brackets and a capital levy against the rich for the relief of the jobless."

Every speaker for the bosses stated quite definitely that the tax levied against any of the utility, real estate or bank and life insurance firms would be passed on to the masses.

Over 10,000 Out in Penna.; Strikers Battle Utah Thugs

Gunmen Attack March Demanding End of Martial Law

HELPER, Utah, Sept. 12.—The streets of Price, Utah, near here, were like a battlefield today with hand to hand fighting when coal company gunmen wtih rifles, tear gas and water hose attacked hundreds of striking miners who marched to Price to demand an end of martial law regulations.

Miners in Utah and New Mexico are striking for higher pay and union recognition under the leadership of the National Miners Union.

Huge armed forces met the miners when they marched into town. Two miners stepped forward to explain the purpose of the march, to demand the release of arrested strike organizers, and to present demands of citizens to the County Commissioners.

They were immediately arrested. Then Mayor West had other thugs arrested Paul Crouch, strike leader. He was rescued by the workers.

Gunmen then launched an attack on the workers who put up a militant defense.

Among those jailed were chairman of the strike committee, Lawrence Mawer and Sylvia Crouch.

A mass protest meeting is being held in Helper Park where martial law regulations have been smashed by mass force with many special policemen resigning.

7000 Mass in Square for Right to Strike

Shoe Repair Workers March to Meeting

NEW YORK.—More than 7,000 workers were already on Union Sq. in a demonstration against injunctions and for the right to strike as the "Daily" went to press last evening. Four hundred striking shoe repair men were greeted as they marched into the square.

The increasing use of injunctions and the effort of the N. R. A. to break strikes, especially those led by the revolutionary trade unions, was traced in the opening remarks of J. Rubin, chairman of the meeting.

"In the last few months," said A. Overgaard, "70,000 workers struck under the leadership of the Trade Union Unity League." Overgaard, who is secretary of the Trade Union Unity Council, emphasized that the Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union has grown from 1,500 to 11,000 and wage increases of as high as 65 per cent were gained by the workers.

Other speakers scheduled to address the meeting included William Simons of the Anti-Imperialist League, A. J. Muste, Mrs. W. Burroughs, Communist candidate for comptroller, and others of industrial unions.

Camps Will Seek New Forced Labor Victims

NEW YORK.—Investigators of the Emergency Home Relief Bureaus were given preliminary instructions yesterday for the enlistment of a new quota of jobless youths in the Civilian Conservation Corps, to replace those who will be released in several weeks when their six-month period of servitude ends.

Expect General Coal Strike in Penna. on Wednesday

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 12.—With 3,500 men of the Mellon-controlled Pittsburgh Coal Co. already out on strike, with over 10,000 out in other mines, and strikes set in dozens of mines in Fayette and Greene County for Wednesday morning, a huge strike wave sentiment is sweeping the coal fields.

U. M. W. A. officials are reporting to John L. Lewis, and other bureaucrats of the U.M.W.A. who are meeting in secret with the coal operators, that the whole Pennsylvania coal fields face a strike. Furthermore, the miners in West Virginia, Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky and other fields are talking and preparing for strike. Miners are already striking in Utah, New Mexico and Iowa. Colorado miners are in favor of a strike.

The sharpest strike move is in Pennsylvania, where, with the help of President Roosevelt, John L. Lewis was able to force the miners back to work with promises. These promises have turned sour, and the miners are beginning to realize only by a fight-to-the-finish strike can they win their demand of union recognition and higher wages.

Miners in the Yukon, Herminie and other mines in Western Pennsylvania have already voted to strike Wednesday.

The sentiment of the miners in western and southwestern Pennsylvania is for a general coal strike.

District 3, comprising Westmoreland County, is already on strike today. By Wednesday the Somerset, Fayette and Greene County mines are expected to be out. The H. C. Frick Coal Co., a subsidiary of the U. S. Steel Co., Morgan-controlled is the dominant coal operator in this field. It was here the strike started which led to the walkout of 70,000 miners.

The situation is more serious than ever as the miners went back with the understanding that their grievances would be favorably settled in a few days in Washington. They now have the fact that the proposed code of the operators and John L. Lewis makes their conditions worse.

In Western Kentucky a strike has already broken out with 400 miners out. Three hundred are out in Eastern Kentucky. Two thousand miners are striking in the Norton district of Virginia against the United States Steel Corporation's subsidiaries at Gary, West Va., and at Lynch, Ky.

In preparation for putting the codes into effect, union miners are being fired in the Kentucky and West Virginia fields.

U. M. W. A. officials are doing everything they can to stop the strike, trying to limit the walkouts to local struggles and endeavoring to keep the miners from establishing united connections to make the strike general in all fields.

The pending general coal strike, coupled with the walkouts in several steel mills, is arousing the strike spirit of the steel workers.

It is for this reason particularly that General Johnson and President Roosevelt are taking a direct hand in the coal code, hoping to force it through so that they can tell the miners not to strike, but to wait to see how the coal code works out for them.

In the meanwhile, the coal operators have been consolidating their position, increasing their armed forces

Boston District Falls Into Line in $40,000 Drive for "Daily Worker"

On the same day that New York workers held their Daily Worker conference, delegates from 25 Boston organizations, representing 1,782 members, gathered to initiate locally the drive to raise their share of the $40,000 now needed to insure the continued life and growth of the six-page "Daily".

The response of the Boston workers at this stage of the campaign is encouraging. Not only did they begin their work without delay, but many of the organizations thought that their own quotas were too low and immediately raised them.

Challenges between different Communist Party units as well as mass and fraternal organizations have already been issued in various parts of Boston. This method of speeding the collection of funds, used most extensively in the Boston district during past drives, might well be extended into other districts thrpughout the country.

It should be remembered that Boston has been among the first to raise its quota, 100 per cent and even to exceed it, in similar drives of the past several years. This knowledge points to two things in connection with our present drive:

1. It inspires confidence in the determination of the Boston workers to keep their flawless record intact.

2. It establishes the methods of the Boston district as a model and guide for other districts which are also determined to raise their complete quotas in the shortest possible period of time.

* * *

The enthusiasm which thus far has revealed itself in the drive-work of the New York and Boston districts cannot, however, blind us to several deficiencies which, if not remedied immediately, may bring about disaster in spite of all efforts that are made.

Our attention has been called to the fact that leading comrades of two unions in Boston—the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union and the Dye Workers Industrial Union—have failed to aid in the efforts of Daily Worker representatives to spread the paper's sale and prestige among the union members. Bundles of "Dailies" have been allowed to pile up unsold and efforts to spread the circulation discouraged. Neither of these two important unions were represented at this important event.

These actions, comrades, are serious enough as they stand. But they will become a hundredfold more serious if this attitude of neglect, of underestimation of the Daily Worker's importance, is permitted to interfere with the successful progress of the present drive for funds.

The most earnest attention and support of every single class-conscious workers' organization is indispensable if the present drive is to gain momentum and achieve its vital goal. Unions and fraternal organizations, youth and workers' and cultural clubs,—the support of all of these as well as of Communist Party and Young Communist League units are the urgent need of the hour.

With this support wholeheartedly assured, nothing should block the continued progress of the drive.

TEMPORARY INJUNCTIONS GRANTED 14 SHOE BOSSES BY TAMMANY JUDGE

Bosses Force Scabs to Join A. F. of L. Union; Strike Still Strong—Diana Shop Out

NEW YORK.—Temporary injunctions banning all picketing in the shoe strike on the ground that the Shoe and Leather Workers' Industrial Union, leading the strike, is a Communist Union, were issued Monday to 15 shoe manufacturers by Justice Dunne of the Supreme Court in Kings' County.

The injunctions were handed out by the same Justice Dunne who aided the Shoe Board of Trade in smashing the shoe strike and the Independent Shoe Workers' Union in 1929. Hearings on the temporary injunctions are to be held on Thursday at the Supreme Court.

Simultaneously with the issuance of the injunction, which follows the attack on the shoe pickets organized by Grover Whalen, head of the New York NRA committee, the bosses in the shops on strike rounded up whatever strikebreakers were working in the plants and had them sign membership cards in the A. F. of L. Boot and Shoe union.

At the same time the strike of the shoe, slipper and stitchdown workers continues strong with another shop joining the strike yesterday. The latest shop to strike is the Diana Shoe Co. in Brooklyn which was closed down completely with every worker including the sweeper out.

The slipper workers of the Fit-Right shop defied strikebreakers and police on the picket line courageously on Monday. Six workers were arrested. A big ovation greeted the Fit Right crew at the strike meeting at Manhattan Lyceum.

Many Shops Settle in Shoe Repair Strike

NEW YORK.—As the strike of the shoe repair workers nears the end of its first week, over 1400 workers in 500 stores, including the hat cleaners and boot blacks, are out on strike. 400 workers have already returned to their jobs in 250 shops which have settled with the union on the basis of the 40-hour week and wage raises. The scale demanded by the union is $25 for finishers, $30 for bench men and $35 for all around men. Previously the men had been working 11 to 15 hours a day for wages ranging from $8 to $18.

Since much depends on the support of the workers in the neighborhoods, the Shoe Repair Union affiliated with the Shoe and Leather Workers' Industrial Union appeals to all workers to help the struggle at Klein's store, 14th St., near Irving Pl., and at the Square Shoe Repair Shop, 96 East 14th St., where scabs are now employed.

2,000 Whitegoods Workers Answer Union Strike Call

NEW YORK.—With nearly 2,000 whitegoods workers out on strike, mass picketing was organized yesterday at the strike headquarters at Irving Plaza. Today at 10 a.m. shop meetings are being called by the Needle Trades Union and a mass meeting of all strikers is scheduled for 1 p.m. at Irving Plaza.

1,000 Workers in California Join Defense of Nine

Scottsboro Tour Extends Throughout West

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—One thousand workers gathered here to protest the frame-up of the nine innocent Scottsboro boys and to hear Mrs. Patterson, mother of Haywood, first of the nine to be retried, Lester Carter, defense witness and Richard B. Moore of the national committee of the International Labor Defense, who are accompanying Mrs. Patterson on her tour, also spoke.

Resolutions were sent to Gov. Miller of Alabama, demanding the safe release of the Scottsboro boys, the Tuscaloosa witnesses and demanding death for those guilty of the Tuscaloosa lynchings. Resolutions were also passed demanding the release of Tom Mooney and demanding that the American government recall all warships ordered to Cuba.

Mrs. Patterson, Lester Carter and Richard B. Moore are on an extended tour of Western cities in the campaign for the release of the Scottsboro boys and the smashing of the lynch-campaign throughout the South.

Novelty Mirror Workers on Strike for Higher Pay

NEW YORK.—Workers in 15 shops responded to the call of the Novelty Mirror Workers' Union to strike yesterday. The strike is called for a 40-hour, 5-day week, recognition of the union and shop committees and a 25 percent increase in wages. The Trade Union Unity Council is guiding the strike. Strike headquarters have been established at 66 East 4th St.

Although police have arrested 5 pickets at one of the shops in New Jersey, the I. L. D. has been on the job to bail them out and the picketing continues.

Bronx School Strike Still On; Parents to Plan Demonstration

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 13.—The Parents' Neighborhood Association, which is leading the strike of 2,000 children in the upper Bronx to open Public School 95, reported that all children were still out on strike.

No word has yet been heard from the Board of Education. Truant officers visited the children's homes, and tried to scare the children back to school. However, the buses were picketed on Tuesday morning, and the Parents' Association office reports that no one has returned to school.

At a meeting of the parents on Tuesday night plans were taken up for a demonstration before the Board of Education in downtown New York, to force them to open the school.

To keep up a six-page "Daily Worker," the circulation must be doubled. Do your share by getting new subscribers.

2nd Red Press Bazaar Conference Tomorrow

NEW YORK.—The second conference for the Daily Worker, Morning Freiheit and Young Worker called by the National Press Bazaar Committee will be held tomorrow evening, 7:30, at the Workers Center, 50 E. 13th St., Room 205.

All workers' organizations are urged to send representatives to this conference. All delegates who were present to the first bazaar conference must be present at this conference.

Delegates will report as to the activities of their respective organizations for the bazaar.

City Events

Minor To Speak.

Robert Minor will speak at an anti-picketing injunction meeting to be held by the Williamsburg section of the International Labor Defense this Thursday night at Grand St. Extension and Bridge Plaza, Brooklyn. Furniture workers on strike will also speak.

* * *

Affair To Help Metal Strikers.

A concert and dance for the benefit of the striking metal workers will be held on Saturday, September 16, at the Zukunft Club, 31 Second Ave. Workers who want to aid in the strike with picketing, leaflet distribution and what ever work is needed, are asked to report at the above-mentioned place.

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Carpenters Mass Meeting.

Union and non-union workers are called to a Carpenters' Mass Meeting to be held at 219 Second Ave., Brooklyn, this Sunday, September 17.

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CARPENTERS MEET TONIGHT.

The Independent Carpenters' Union is calling a special mass meeting for tonight at 8:00 o'clock at union headquarters, 820 Broadway. The National Recovery Act will be discussed.

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Unorganized Book Binders To Meet

The Organization Committee of the Unorganized Bookbinders, at 80 East 11th St., room 240, calls all bookbinders to attend a meeting tonight, Sept. 13, at Irving Plaza, Irving Pl. and 15th St. The American Federation of Labor and the proposed code will be discussed.

Eviction Fighter to Be On Trial Thursday

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Arrested at an eviction on Neptune Ave. in Coney Island, Anna Geller, will go on trial tomorrow, Sept. 14, in the Special Sessions Court at 120 Schermerhorn St., on the charge of having "assaulted an officer."

The International Labor Defense calls on all workers to pack the court room to help in the fight for this fighter against evictions.

This trial is one of many used against militant workers of this locality who have a long record of fights against evictions and stoppages of relief.

Sensational Expose, Proof of Nazi Plots in Saturday "Daily"

Saturday's issue of the Daily Worker will carry an extensive review by Robert Hamilton of the "Brown Book on the Reichstag Fire and Hitler Terror," which has caused an international sensation.

The "Brown Book" contains documentary proof that the Nazis set the Reichstag on fire, together with unchallengeable evidence on the Fascist terror raging throughout Germany today.

The American edition of the "Brown Book" will be brought out shortly. Be sure to get next Saturday's Daily Worker for the analysis of the "Brown Book." Watch for the coming issue of the book itself!

Gutters of New York — By del

Samuel Untermeyer: "Under the present State Bill there can be no stock sales tax that can be enforced."

Nygard, Communist Mayor, Coming Here October 18th

Crosby, Minn., City Head to Greet N. Y. Communist Candidate for Mayor at Banquet

NEW YORK.—Emil Nygard, Communist Mayor of Crosby, Minnesota, will arrive here October 18th to greet the Communist candidate for Mayor of New York City, Robert Minor at a mass "Vote Communist" banquet arranged for 1,500 people at New Star Casino.

In a letter accepting the invitation of the Communist Election Campaign Committee to the banquet, Nygard writes:

"Your letter of invitation received. Am most delighted to hear that the New York State Committee will make it possible for me to render what assistance I can in securing for Comrade Minor the largest Communist vote in the history of your city. Should the campaign committee decide that I remain in New York for a few additional meetings, I will arrange to stay either two or three days. I would like especially to speak to the Negro workers of Harlem.

"I believe it would accomplish a great deal to cement the bond of unity between Negro and white not only in New York but throughout the country.

"I have no knowledge of the cost of a round trip ticket by bus, but you can make a close estimate, considering that Crosby is about 150 miles northwest of Minneapolis. And forget about hotel expenses. We'll have to sleep on harder things than bus cushions before we've made the revolution."

Nygard, who is the first Communist Mayor in the United States, will also bring greetings of solidarity from the workers of Crosby to the workers of New York.

Last May 1st was declared a legal holiday in Crosby by Nygard. All stores were ordered closed while the workers demonstrated.

Earl Browder, Secretary of the Communist Party and Ben Gold, Communist candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen, will speak at the banquet besides Nygard and Minor.

The Crosby Mayor will tell of the successful struggles of the workers in his town under a Communist Mayor against the forced labor form of relief of Minnesota and against the NRA, said the New York Communist Election Campaign Committee, through its manager, Carl Brodsky who invited Nygard to New York.

Fur Meet at Cooper Union to Mobilize for 35-Hour Week

NEW YORK.—Leaflets were thrown from the roof tops in the fur market yesterday by scab agents of the A. F. of L. fur union in their third attempt to distribute their slanderous charges against the fur workers' section of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union. Previous attempts to get the workers to read their leaflets have failed miserably.

The Fur Department of the Needle Trades Union is calling a mass meeting at Cooper Union to report the results of the union's conference with the Trimming Manufacturers Association on the 35-hour week and to fix a final date when the 35-hour week is to go into effect. All furriers are called to this mass meeting at Cooper Union, immediately after work on Thursday, September 14.

Amalgamated Officials Send Members to Jobs in Struck Tailor Shops

NEW YORK.—Proof that the Amalgamated Clothing Workers union officials are co-operating closely with the owners of the custom tailor shops to break the strike led by the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union was provided yesterday when a member of the Amalgamated came to strike headquarters and produced a card assigning him to a job at Simon and Ackerman, a striking shop. The card was signed by J. Lipstein, an Amalgamated official.

At an enthusiastic meeting at Irving Plaza yesterday, the strikers condemned the strike-breaking activities of the Amalgamated and expressed determination to continue the fight to wipe out sweatshops in the trade.

The strike of tailors called by the Amalgamated was declared to be merely a stoppage by the officials at a strike meeting yesterday, when the strikers sharply condemned the failure of the union officials to organize a rank and file strike committee and mass picketing, and refusing to raise wage demands. Only 300 workers have been called out by the Amalgamated.

Write to the Daily Worker about every event of interest to workers which occurs in your factory, trade union, workers' organization or locality. BECOME A WORKER CORRESPONDENT!

MINOR ON TRIAL FRIDAY

Robert Minor, Communist candidate for Mayor of New York, who was arrested for picketing "in violation of the N.R.A." will come up on trial Friday at 9 a.m. in the Magistrates Court at Pennsylvania and Liberty Aves., Brooklyn.

The New York District of the International Labor Defense urges all workers to pack the court-room Friday and demand the release of Minor.

Cancel Permit for Send-Off for Paris Anti-War Delegates

Tiger Official Will Not See Protest Delegation

NEW YORK.—A flat refusal to see a delegation from the American Committee for the Paris Congress Against War and Fascism was made yesterday by Eugene E. Gibney, Tammany life-holder of the position of Director of Extension Work in the Schools. The committee called to protest against the rescinding of a permit to use the Washington Irving High School tonight for a send-off meeting for the delegates to the Paris Congress.

After granting a permit Friday, Gibney phoned the American committee, refusing the use of the school, stating:

"We do not consider it desirable for the school system at the present time to foster such a meeting."

The delegation, consisting of Joseph Auslander of the American Civil Liberties Union, Mrs. Annie Gray of the Women's Peace Society, Rose Block, secretary of the City Committee for the Congress, and Paul Wendorf, secretary of the National Committee, called at the office of Mr. Gibney at 500 Park Ave. yesterday afternoon.

Gibney had left for home at 3 o'clock, and when phoned refused to see the committee or give any explanation of why the permit was refused.

The meeting will be held in front of Washington Irving High School at 15th St. and Irving Pl., at 8 o'clock tonight. The American Committee calls on all organizations to support this meeting and to send their protests to Gibney.

Included in the American delegation is Thomas Joyce, a young marine worker from New York, who was elected by the youth anti-war committees of Brownsville, Williamsburg and Queens.

Clemens Straus, a member of the Lithuanian Youth Federation from Waterbury, Conn., who has been active in local unemployed work; Toiva Oja, member of the Youth Club in Gardner, Mass., an organization affiliated with the Finnish Youth Federation; Philip Rosengarten, of the Youth Section of the International Workers Order, and Lonny Williams, a young Negro Ford worker from Detroit, are also included in the delegation.

Speakers for the mass send-off for the delegates include Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker; Annie E. Gray, director of the Woman's Peace Society; Abe Kaufman, of the War Resisters' League, and Lou Cooper, of the Trade Union Unity Council. Joseph Cohen, representative of the National Student League at the Amsterdam Congress Against War, will be the chairman. Each of the delegates will speak briefly.

SPORTS

The Nelson Avenue Tigers

By EDWARD NEWHOUSE

The Nelson Avenue Tigers play basketball, baseball or football in season. Their equipment is fragmentary. The lineup varies from week to week because sometimes the boys get odd jobs as helpers in vegetable stores or as Western Union messengers. They play teams from Astoria and Flushing for fun or for a five-dollar bill.

Recently there has been no money involved because none of the boys are working. Western Union dropped Tony flat and Charley Garvey lost his job at the A. & P. when the company signed up under the code. Both of them were kind of broken up for a while because their families depended on their salaries to a great extent so Tony and Charley dropped out of the team. They didn't have a thing to do though and they got sick of hanging around Horowitz's candy store. They're back in their lineup now and playing pretty regularly.

Up to a few weeks ago the Nelson Avenue Tigers used the concrete yard of the nearby public school for field. The place has good baskets and a well marked diamond for indoor baseball. You couldn't play regulation baseball because of the fences and the concrete. The Tigers have become accustomed to the indoor ball. They worked up a pretty snappy combination and they usually have an easy time of it. Tony's good. He's minor league material. His family and several other families have made a habit of coming to see the games which were by way of becoming neighborhood affairs.

About a month ago the inevitable happened. A window was broken. The team swore it wasn't done during play and the janitor didn't insist that it was. All he said was they couldn't play there any more, after hours, Saturday or Sunday. Then he left and the fellows knocked off for the day.

They didn't knock off altogether, of course. Sunday came around, there was nothing to do. First three climbed over the fence, then two more, then another four or five, enough for a basketball game. They had worked up a good sweat by the time the janitor showed up. He did come around though, and did open up.

There were all kinds of blue hell but the fellows wouldn't get out. The way they tell it, they were on their way off when the janitor started hustling one of them. Then they got sore and began jawing and didn't get off until the cop was called.

After that, they climbed the fence day in and day out. It's really the only field around. There are sandlots but they're full of garbage and boulders. The janitor, like Chico Marx, got tougher and tougher. In this department all villians are made just a bit meaner than they actually are but this janitor needs no retouching. He was only carrying out orders, to be sure, but he certainly did a clean job of it.

Once he socked Garvey and another time he threw a bat after John Milgrim and it hit him in the leg. Mrs. Milgrim complained to the principal but he backed the janitor all the way.

Saturday before last, they had a game scheduled with the Whitestone Whips and a couple of families came to see them play. Tony's big brother was there, he had played water polo for Rutgers, he's a husky guy and tough. He said he saw no reason why the Tigers shouldn't be allowed to play in the schoolyard. They worked themselves up into a lather before the janitor even showed up. Mrs. Milgrim was there.

After the first half the janitor popped around. The cop was with him.

"These boys got a right to play here," Mrs. Milgrim said.

"I got orders to throw them out," the janitor said.

"These boys got a right to play here," Tony's brother said.

"Come on, clear this place," the cop said.

It went on like that. Somebody began talking very authoritatively and said he'd carry it to court and that had the flatfoot puzzled. The principal wasn't around and rubber-shoes seemed reluctant to act on his own responsibility.

In the meantime the teams started playing and the controversy shifted to the sidelines. Everybody and everybody's family was talking. The cop left in disgust and the janitor retired threatening.

Maybe he'll try to carry his threats out. But last Saturday the Nelson Avenue Tigers played the Flushing Celtics and Sunday come they're scheduled with the Bragaw Broncos, no less.

Standing of the Clubs

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Club	W.	L.	P.C.	Club	W.	L.	P.C.
Washing'n	91	47	.659	Detroit	69	72	.489
New York	91	54	.628	Chicago	61	77	.442
Phila.	79	63	.519	Boston	57	83	.407
Cleveland	73	69	.514	St. Louis	52	87	.374

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Club	W.	L.	P.C.	Club	W.	L.	P.C.
New York	93	51	.613	Boston	73	84	.329
Chicago	72	61	.541	Brooklyn	58	79	.415
Pittsburgh	73	64	.541	Phila.	53	80	.204
St. Louis	75	66	.539	Cincinnati	53	86	.377

St. Louis at Boston postponed—stormy weather.

Inning-By-Inning Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	R.	H.	E.
Detroit .....000 020 001—3	10	2	
New York .....102 002 100—6	7	0	
Bridges, Hogsett, Auker and Hayworth; Uhle and Dickey.			
St. Louis .....101 002 000—4	10	1	
Boston .....100 000 000—1	9	2	
Coffman and Hemsley; Andrews, Fullerton and Ferrell.			
Cleveland .....010 000 200—3	5	2	
Washington .....000 010 000—1	4	3	
Pearson and Pytlak; Crowder and Sewell.			

NATIONAL LEAGUE
(First Game)

	R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn .....000 000 000—0	5	1	
Pittsburgh .....000 000 001—1	10	0	
Thurston and Lopez; Meine and Grace.			
(Second Game)			
Brooklyn .....000 000 000—0	4	0	
Pittsburgh .....000 000 11x—2	6	1	
Leonard and Lopez; Hoyt and Padden.			
Philadelphia ....000 000 000—0	6	1	
Chicago .....020 000 00x—3	5	0	
Holley, Pearce and Davis; Warneke and Hartnett.			

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	R.	H.	E.
Rochester .....000 030 000—3	6	2	
Newark .....000 010 23x—6	10	0	
Blake, Smith and Hinkle; Weaver, Murphy and Hargreaves, Herschberger.			

Other play-off games played at night.

GAMES TODAY

NATIONAL LEAGUE

New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Boston at Pittsburgh.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Chicago at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Washington.
St. Louis at Boston.

Help improve the "Daily Worker." send in your suggestions and criticisms! Let us know what the workers in your shop think about the "Daily."

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WEEK-END RATES:

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To Unity - - - - - $3.00

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N.Y.C. Fusion Ticket Has Close Ties With Inside Wall Street Crowd

LaGuardia's Manager Tied Up With Morgan-Rockefeller Interests; Once Organized Relief for Russian White Guards

By JAMES CASEY.

THE money-lords of Wall Street are preparing, if necessary, to disguise their rule over New York City under a new political label.

The Tammany machine, long a faithful servant of the financial oligarchy, has gained for itself a reputation more loathsome than any it had borne since its founding. So the big bankers and industrialists are playing safe by hastily slapping together a Fusion ticket. They are offering to the millions of voters a choice between an administration of exposed grafters and a gang of Wall Street tools whose varied anti-working class activities have not yet been publicly revealed.

William M. Chadbourne, Fusion campaign manager, is connected with both the Morgan and Mellon interests.

William J. Schieffelin, organizer of the Fusion movement, is associated with several of the most prominent financiers in America.

Henry Rogers Winthrop, chairman of the Fusion Finance Committee, is a representative of the Rockefeller interests.

Fiorella H. La Guardia, Fusion's standard bearer, is a former Republican, a former Socialist, a former Progressive, and a former well-paid legal advisor of a Tammany administration.

Capitalist Displeasure Aroused

This local "new deal" expertly shuffled to lure workers' votes has come as a result of action by strong business groups. For many years Tammany was let pretty much alone in its greedy raids upon the city treasury and its ruthless robbing of the workers. During the Walker administration, things took a turn.

* * *

THE distribution of graft became so open and so disorderly as to arouse the displeasure of capitalist civic leaders. These leaders insist that acts of thevery, bribery and other crimes in public office must be executed "behind the scenes so that the masses of the people might never know of their existence. Then, too, Tammany had become embroiled in activities which interfere with the profits of members of the Merchants' Associations, Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, and real estate bodies.

These activities centered around Tammany's intimate connections with notorious gamblers and racketeers. As the racketeers grew in political influence and commercial boldness, they came into sharp conflict with certain business concerns over the payments of "protection" money.

The oSabury investigation, prompted by these business combinations, showed that magistrates were themselves connected with crooks and grafters. This inquiry further discloses that the Tammany clubhouses were infested with racketeers, who were assured protection against prosecution by district leaders. In this connection, Corporation Counsel Hilly has records in his office which reveal that more than a dozen Tammany clubs had obtained court orders to bar raids upon their buildings.

In the conflict that ensued, the Citizens' Committee of One Thousand made up of capitalist civic leaders, was formed. This committee secured the services of 150 lawyers to handle cases of merchant "victims" of the racketeers. Most merchants, of course, refused to reveal the amounts they paid to gangsters.

Racketeers Collect Millions

In 1930, the year before the fight on Tammany was formally organized by the Fusionists, the gross volume of retail sales in New York City amounted to $4,402,376,069. If the tribute was only a bare 1 per cent, the total distributed to gangsters was well over $44,000,000 in that one year. This figure would not include sums paid out by manufacturers. In the office of Tammany District Attorney Thomas C. T. Crain, there is data to prove that manufacturers paid out millions of dollars to racketeers for "protection." This protection money went for the smashing of strikes, attacking workers on the picket line and other activities against militant trade unions.

* * *

NATURALLY, every penny of these huge sums paid to the racketeers went out of the profits fleeced from the workers. In the largest degree, therefore, the fight between Tammany and Fusion is a fight over the division of plunder—a fight on the question of sole privilege to further mulct the workers—a fight for political spoils in public office.

But, further than that, Fusion promises for Wall Street a more open financial dictatorship in New York City through consolidation and elimination of various bureaus and departments and a narrowing down in the distribution of graft as a result thereof.

The Leading Characters

The row of the Fusion movement becomes unmistakably clear when a study is made of the leading characters behind it.

Take, to begin with, Chadbourne, the Fusion campaign manager.

He has been eulogized in capitalist newspapers as a "Progressive," with a desire "to drive crooked politicians out of office." What are the facts?

On May 16, 1930, Chadbourne gave a dinner to a group of prominent Bull Moose Progressives. He asked these Progresives to swing their influence behind Warren G. Harding for president. Harding was one of the most reactionary presidents that ever sat in the White House. And Harding's cabinet was made up of the most crooked politicians that ever held public office.

Chadbourne is now supposed to be promoting a movement "of return for the common good." But he has gone on record as an enemy of "civic change."

* * *

DURING the year 1921 a movement was under way by "liberal" groups for a Federal constitutional convention. Chadbourne, as a member of the Union League Club, stronghold of old guard Republicanism, shuddered at the very thought of such a move. To him, a constitutional convention was a revolutionary step on the part of the people. As a member of the club's committee on public affairs he approved a resolution warning against such a plan. Chadbourne's committee advised that such a convention "would greatly disturb the peace and prosperity of the country and that radical changes in the government might result."

Backs Russian White Guards

The aim of the Fusionists, according to their own leaders is to oust the tyrants from City Hall and give back the government to New York's 7,218,000 tax payers. However, Chadbourne is a supporter of tyrants who had robbed and brutally oppressed more than 150,000,000 people. The Fusion campaign manager is one of the leading backers of Russian Monarchists who have established themselves in France.

Fusion Campaign Treasurer Is A Loyal Agent of Rockefeller Banks; Dissatisfied With Distribution of Tammany Plunder

On Oct. 13, 1930, Chadbourne was announced as the President of the United Russian Relief, Inc. The purpose of this organization is to raise funds for exiled Russians (monarchists and other counter-revolutionists) in Paris. Associated with Chadbourne in this work is Mrs. Vincent Astor, known as the honorary head of the organization. Mrs. Astor's husband is a close personal friend of President Roosevelt.

* * *

CAPITALIST newspapers boast that Chadbourne was a "Teddy Roosevelt Progressive who fought the trusts." It is a fact that Chadbourne is a friend and a leading defender of the trusts.

In February, 1932, a number of eminent corporation lawyers formed an organization ostensibly designed to aid industries. The real object of this body was to break down all anti-trust legislation. Chadbourne was a charter member of this group, which went under the name of the Trade and Commercial Bar Association. Joining with Chadbourne in this work for finance capital was Charles H. Tuttle, another leading figure in the Fusion movement.

Big Financial Interests

Chadbourne, the Progressive, is purported to be pained by the spectacle of Tammany robbing the people of New York. This same Chadbourne is connected with interests fleecing millions of people in the South American semi-colonies of Wall Street imperialism.

He is a member of the board of the American Maracaibo Company. This concern controls the capital stock of the Unisca Petroleum Corporation and numerous other concessions in Venezuela, where workers are employed at starvation wages. And this Maracaibo outfit also owns a share of the Barco concession in Colombia. Chadbourne's corporation, thereby is associated in ownership of the Barco concession with the Carib Syndicate (a Morgan institution) and the Gulf Oil Company (a Mellon concern).

Chadbourne has other big financial interests. He is a member of the board of Abercrombie and Fitch Company; a director of the McArthur Concrete Pile Corporation; president and director of the 811 Fifth Avenue Corporation; a director of Williams and Saylor, and of the Investment Foundation, Ltd.

This wealthy corporation lawyer now makes alarmist appeals to the working masses of the city to support the Fusion movement. Between these appeals he keeps himself busy working out plans for the continued exploitation of the workers in the interests of himself and of finance capital.

MEN IN NAVY YARD BALK AT NRA PARADE

Got 32 P. C. Pay Cut at Order of Swanson and Roosevelt

A. F. L. HEADS FOR MARCH

But Fail to Post Note Fearing Wrath of Men

NEW YORK.—With a pay cut of 32 per cent ordered by Roosevelt and Secretary of the Navy Swanson, Brooklyn Navy Yard workers are refusing to be bludgeoned into participating in the NRA parade Wednesday.

The commandant of the Navy Yard requested the workers to join the parade, and when he saw the resistance they put up he telegraphed to John P. Frey, secretary-treasurer of the metal trades department of the A. F. of L. in Washington. Frey is a member of the Labor Advisory Board.

Frey wrote a letter, which was supposed to be posted in the Navy Yard. The letter addressed to Mr. Thomas J. Mahoney, secretary of the Navy Yard Metal Trades Council, was never posted.

"I have your telegram relative to the Commandant's request that the employees in the New York Navy Yard take part in the NRA Parade on Sept. 13," wrote Frey.

"While some navy yard employes may feel that they have a just grievance, this should not influence them in any way so far as the national problem is concerned."

The majority of the Navy Yard workers have been demanding a mass protest meeting against the Roosevelt wage cut. Mahoney collected money for this purpose, but when he learned of the sentiment of the men, after consultation with officers of the navy yard it was decided to call off the meeting.

The Steel and Metal Workers Union in a leaflet addressed to the navy yard workers exposes this brazen attempt to get the workers to march in the NRA parade in favor of their 32 per cent wage cut.

"While calling off this protest meeting (against wage cuts)," the leaflet says, "Mahoney and John F. Frey, of the A. F. of L. are now doing everything in their power to force the men of the navy yard to participate in the wage-cutting and strike-breaking NRA parade.

On Saturday the Daily Worker has 8 pages. Increase your bundle order for Saturday!

New Deal in Practice for Strikers of Lodi, New Jersey

Tear gas is the answer given to strike pickets in front of the United Piece Dye Works in Lodi, N. J. Many workers were overcome by the tear gas, and several injured by police clubs. Notice the cop at the extreme left with his hand on his pistol pocket. The workers are striking for higher wages, and union conditions.

National Events

Torgler Defense Meeting in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.—A mass protest meeting against the framed-up trial of Ernst Torgler, George Dimitroff, Vassil Taneff, and Blagoi Popoff, Communist leaders accused of the Reichstag fire, will be held at Kensington Labor Lyceum, 2916-24 N. 2nd St., Philadelphia, Friday, September 15. The meeting is under the auspices of the Anti-Fascist Front of Philadelphia.

Ice-Packs Help Kill 'Pneumonia' Victim On Welfare Island

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

laughing and his eyes just stared."

Saw Dying Negro

Smitty called on him again a few days later, he states in his affidavit. Knowles still "had on his head the same ice-pack. He looked at me but didn't say nothing."

With Smitty visiting the dying Negro was Benny Jackson of 206 W. 128th St., who corroborates Smitty's affidavit about the ice-pack on the patient dying of "pneumonia." Jackson tells how the doctor came in. "I asked him (the doctor) whether he will recover and he said, 'Well we're doing all we can.' And so I asked him what the diagnosis was and he said, 'We ain't handing out any information.'

Smitty's Affidavit

"City of New York,
"County of New York,
"State of New York, ss.

"Wilfred Smitty, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

"That I reside at 206 West 18th St. in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

"That I knew George Knowles, deceased, during his entire lifetime and was fully familiar with his health and habits and family relations. That George Knowles got into some trouble with the police and was sent away to prison for 60 days on our about May 25, 1932. About a week later, the officer on the beat at 129th St. and Lenox Ave. informed me that George Knowles, also known as 'Peacock,' was very sick and that any of his friends who wished to visit him may go to Welfare Island. On the very same day, Benny Jackson and I went to see him. We got to the entrance of the island, the keeper searched me and took out everything from my pockets and told me to sign a book. I walked through the gate which was opened up by the keener and passed a lot of beds which were crowded so close to each other that there was no space between them. Then I saw Peacock, he wasn't lying down, nor was he sitting up. He was sort of propped up by a pillow and on his head was an ice-pack. I looked at him and he sort of laughed in a funny way. So I says to him, 'What's-a-matter, boy?' and he didn't answer me, but stopped laughing and his eyes just stared. There was a man in a bathrobe standing alongside the bed who said to me, 'They don't feed 'em around here and if he asks for eats they punish him. All they gave him is just a little bit of orange juice.' Then Peacock asked for some water and I was about to give it to him, when another man came over and says, 'Don't give him no water.'

"When I saw him again a couple of days later, he had on his head the same ice-pack. He looked at me, but didn't say nothing.

"All the time I knew George Knowles to the very day that he went to court, he was in good health and in fine condition. And to my knowledge he never was sick one day. Always full of pep and strong as an ox. He was about 5 feet 7, and weighed about 165 pounds, and his sudden death after being two weeks in jail is something I can't figure out.

"A week after the first time I visited him, I was informed that he was dead, and so I made a collection from all his friends and buried him decently.

"(Signed) Wilfred Smitty.

"Sworn to before me this 30th day of August, 1933.

"James P. Collins, Notary Public, New York County.

"N. Y. Co. Clk's. No. 160.

"Term Expires March 30, 1934."

Write to the Daily Worker about every event of interest to workers in your factory, neighborhood or city. BECOME A WORKER CORRESPONDENT!

District Attorney Calls for Witness to Matthews Murder

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

parked in front of Mrs. Keossian's home until late in the evening.

Shahian went to the home of a friend and spent the night there.

Dodge Delegation

An International Labor Defense district delegation of eight men and women, black and white, including one who had been a Welfare Island inmate, and two attorneys, tried to see Mayor O'Brien and Commissioner of Correction William J. Cahill to protest against the suppression of Matthew's murder and demand a real and thorough investigation and prosecution of the guilty person or persons.

The delegation was shunted from one under-official to another without being permitted to see either of the two who are really responsible for affairs on Welfare Island.

At the Mayor's office they were told to see Commissioner Cahill. At the latter's office he was "out" when he heard that it was a protest delegation regarding the Matthews murder. At both offices they were told to write for appointments.

Officials Not Interested

"Neither official semed to be interested in charges of murder, brutality and crime on Welfare Island," said Edward Kuntz, one of the I. L. D. lawyers who was with the delegation. "Nevertheless we are writing the Mayor for an appointment because these investigations of Tammany officials by Tammany officials are usually whitewashed."

Clarence A. Hathaway, editor of The Daily Worker, who had sent Shahan's affidavit to the District Attorney yesterday, received a formal note reading:

"Acknowledgement is made of your letter dated the 9th (and just received) relative to James Matthews, stated to have died in October, 1932, at Welfare Island.

"The matter will receive due attention."

It was signed by Albert B. Unger, acting district attorney. Hathaway commented that this formal note did not even promise an investigation into he grave charges made against Tammany officials.

Protest on Friday Night

A mass meeting to protest against murder, brutality and crime on Welfare Island has been arranged by the New York district of the I. L. D. for Friday night at Webster Hall. The speakers, including Robert Minor, candidate for Mayor on the Communist ticket, have all been inmates of New York's scandalous "School for Crime" and will tell of their own experiences. Among the other speakers will be Sam Brown, a Negro worker who served six months on the Island, Mrs. Eleanor C. Henderson and Julius Rodriquez. Mrs. Henderson will tell of Jim Crowism among the women prisoners.

Short Strike at Detroit Ford Plant Wins Wage Raises

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 12.—A short strike at the Frigid Food Products, Inc., at East Ferry Stand, Grand Trunk Railroad, resulted in improving the conditions of the workers and the recognition of a shop committee. The workers called in an organizer of the Food Workers Industrial Union to help them draw up their demands and elected a shop committee.

The company agreed to give them increases of 15 to 25 cents per hour, to pay for the cleaning of all fruit workers' aprons, to improve sanitary conditions in the shop and place a woman in charge to care for toilets and washrooms, and to recognize the union.

Action Against Killers of Negro Demanded by LSNR

CHARLES ALEXANDER

Alexander Says Harlem Is Aroused Over Prison Murder

NEW YORK.—"We demand the immediate suspension, pending trial, of Warden Henry O. Schleth of Welfare Island, for his criminal negligence in failing to take action in the face of completely-authenticated charges that James Matthews, a Negro inmate, was murdered by one of his guards."

Charles Alexander, on behalf of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, yesterday declared that thousands of Negroes thruout the city—particularly in Harlem—are aroused over the expose in the Daily Worker of the wanton killing of Matthews, a young North Carolina Negro.

Not only does the L.S.N.R. demand the removal pending trial of Schleth, Alexander said, but also demands the same action against the prison doctors on charges of concealing murder.

"We are beginning a campaign at once with series of open-air meetings thruout Harlem, which will culminate in a large indoor meeting. Thousands of leaflets exposing the terror against Negroes will be distributed among the Harlem population."

Will Fight Whitewash

Alexander declared that the League of Struggle for Negro Rights will fight any attempt on the part of Tammany officials to whitewash the murder at Welfare Island. "We demand an open, public investigation of the Matthews murder," he said, "as well as a vigorous examination of the conditions of Negro and white inmates on the island. This committee must be publicly elected and must include representatives of organizations of workers — Negro and white."

Linked with the fight of L. S. N. R. to stop the murders of Negroes in city prisons, Alexander said, will be an energetic struggle on local issues, including discrimination in the Harlem Hospital, the fight for jobs, as well as the national issues, such as Scottsboro, Tuscaloosa, etc.

"We aim to establish the broadest united front, concentrating in Harlem, with special emphasis upon the drawing in of Negro workers' organizations, churches and fraternal organizations."

Terre Haute Workers Quit Fake Parade

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Sept. 12.—The labor day parade sponsored by the local A. F. of L. officials and N.R.A. politicians flopped miserably when most of the 300 workers who had participated in the parade walked out on the speakers. In less than 10 minutes after the speeches began the audience was all gone.

Lodi Strikers Join Nat'l Textile Union and Reject A.F. of L.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 12.—For the first time in its history the Lodi plant of the United Piece Dye Works was shut down tight and its workers were being organized into a union. On Monday night the plant closed and thousands of workers gathered outside the factory gates expressing their determination to struggle for better conditions. Later in the evening at a mass meeting in Lodi, the dye workers rallied to the National Textile Workers Union, hundreds signing up with the union.

The picket line at Lodi today successfully resisted the efforts of A. F. of L. organizers sent to disrupt the picket lines and force the workers into the A. F. of L. The organizers left after the strikers told them plainly what they thought of their sell-out policies.

Last night, thousands of silk and dye workers gathered at a mass meeting called by the National Textile Workers Union and enthusiastically supported the struggle of the Lodi workers. Cheers and applause rang to the roof as reports were given of the militancy of the Lodi strikers.

The National Textile Workers Union prepared today for a demonstration of dye workers against the secret conference on the strike now taking place at the Alexander Hamilton Hotel between the representatives of the Dye Institute, U. S. Conciliator Moffat and the United Textile Workers Union. Dead secrecy surrounds the conferences and the strikers are determined to find out what is going on. The demonstration scheduled for Wednesday morning at the hotel will condemn the secret agreements being reached without consultation with any strikers, and will demand open negotiations.

Although orders against picketing were given by the A. F. of L. officials last Saturday, the workers did not obey instructions and are out on the picket lines. Today's local paper announces that the A. F. of L. has decided on a change in policy and will become more militant to counteract the influence which, it admits, the National Textile Union is exercising over the workers. In this manner, the A. F. of L. on the one hand pretends militancy to the workers while on the other hand it is negotiating secretly to horse trade the workers' interests for any returns to themselves they may get.

U. S. Conciliator Moffat declared today that the dye strike is "treasonable," predicting the next steps in the attempt to crush the Paterson strike, and indicating use of local and federal forces.

On Thursday at 8 p.m. at 55 Van Houten St., the Communist Party will hold a mass meeting in support of the Paterson-Lodi strike and will answer the "red scare" propaganda. Rebecca Grecht, district organizer of the Party who has been active in the strike, will be one of the speakers.

Greensberg, Pa., Foundry Strike Solid

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 12.—With the help of the police, the bosses of the Walworth Foundry Co. in Greensburg, got the straw bosses and office workers together and tried to get a vote for the workers on strike to return to work.

While this maneuver was going on, the picket lines increased from 1,000 to 5,000 during the balloting and no striker voted to return. The strike for higher wages and union recognition, under the leadership of the Steel and Metal Workers Union, remains solid.

Serious clashes on the picket lines are expected today when the bosses propose to organize scab office forces in an attempt to rush the picket lines. The mass picket lines thus far have kept everybody away from the plant.

The Westmoreland County Unemployed Council is mobilising in all towns around here to strengthen the picket lines to huger proportions, preparing for a stiff battle.

A parade is being organized for this week composed of strikers and workers in other mills in the vicinity, as well as of unemployed.

900 Needle Workers on Strike in Paterson

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 12.—Unable to endure the intense speed up and the lowered wages of the N.R.A., 900 workers of the Garfinkel and Ritter underwear plant, mostly women and girls, gathered at the headquarters of the local Needle Workers Industrial Union for strike organization.

A strong picket line formed at the plant yesterday morning to enforce a complete shut down.

The adoption of the slavery code at the shop put most of the workers on part time. Those who could not earn the minimum of $13 a week on a piece work basis were fired. However, it was actually impossible to earn more than $8 or $9 a week. The workers were further exploited by being charged with all goods they were accused of having damaged.

Conn. Cleaners, Dyers, Reject A.F.L. in Strike!

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 12.—Over a hundred cleaners and dyers, 90 per cent of the workers employed in the industry here, struck on Monday in cooperation with the Trade Union Unity League. The strikers flatly rejected the offers of the American Federation of Labor leaders, hurriedly called in by the bosses, and formed an independent union.

Earning from $8 to $25 a week maximum, the new cleaners put forward demands for $30 to $50 wage scale, a 36-hour week, social insurance, and recognition of the union.

2,500 Join Pa. Silk Strike; NTWU Meet Barred

EASTON, Pa., Sept. 12.—The police of this city tried to prevent the National Textile Workers Union from organizing the 2,500 workers in ten silk mills who joined the general silk strike last week.

A scheduled mass meeting was blocked when the Mayor refused to grant a permit on the ground that a union not affiliated with the A. F. of L. is not recognized.

However, a meeting of the United Textile Workers, A. F. of L. union, was given police protection. Workers who asked too many questions were bounced out by thugs.

A. F. of L. Officials Break Bryant Co. Strike

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 12.—A. F. of L. officials aided by a crew of stool pigeons finally broke the strike of 200 workers of the Hemco and Bryant Electric Co. The men had been led by the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union.

At a meeting of strikers during which the issues of the strike were debated, John Egan, organizer for the Connecticut Federation of Labor, made the issue one of Communism vs. the United States government. Not once did he refer to the conditions of the workers.

With this demagogic appeal and reenforced by a large crew of stool pigeons, he managed to win a majority of the votes. The workers returned to the shop, but were granted only those demands that had already been conceded to the Trade Union Unity League union.

As a result, though, of this lesson, a strong shop group has been organised along the lines of the T.U.U.L.

* * *

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 12.—A general organization meeting of all foundry workers in Bridgeport has been arranged by the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union for Wednesday night, September 13, at the Lithuanian Hall, Gregory and Lafayette streets.

Call for Action to Force Marine Code

NEW YORK.—A drive to bring a mass delegation of marine workers to Washington, D. C., to force action on the seamen's and longshoremen's code, was launched yesterday by the Marine Workers' Industrial Union.

The union is responding to the wave of indignation that has swept the marine industry since the appointment of Victor Olander to the National Recovery Act Board as the "representative" of the marine workers.

Olander is vice-president of the International Seamen's Union, and one of the traitors of the 1821 seamen's strike. He is in charge of the Great Lakes' section of the International Seamen's Union and has strangled every attempt of the Lake sailors to win the 8-hour day instead of the present 12-hour system.

Last August a delegation of 23, of which only four were given an audience by Gen. Johnson, presented the demands of the rank and file of seamen and longshoremen.

N.R.A. Makes Promise

A letter to Roy Hudson, national secretary of the Marine Workers' Industrial Union, signed by C. H. Shields, N.R.A. deputy, promises that the N.R.A. will listen to the demands of the marine workers after the bosses have submitted their code.

More Mills Joining Penn. Silk Strike

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Sept. 12.—Five more mills, here, walked out as the general silk strike gained in momentum with simultaneous strikes in Emaus, Mountainville, Fullerton, and Northampton.

Shop committees organized in every mill drew up a code for presentation to the National Labor Board of Review calling for the following wage scales: Weavers $28 a week, warpers $32, loom fixers $36, hand twisters $23, winders $18, and quillers $15.

At a mass meeting last Saturday the report of the delegates to the Labor Board was given.

A.F.L. Movie Union to Revoke Charter from Locals Calling Strike

HOLLYWOOD, Cal., Sept. 12.—After breaking the strike of Hollywood studio workers, the A. F. of L. union threatened all local unions with revoking of their charters if they called a strike.

"Arbitration is the order of the day," said the order from the union demagogues, "therefore the Executive Board will revoke the charters of any locals going out on strike."

Very few of the strikers have been given back their jobs, which were filled by scabs.

8,000 LAKE SEAMEN SET FOR STRIKE

Will Tie Up All Lake Traffic and Ore Shipments

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 12.—Eight thousand seamen are preparing for a strike scheduled to begin today that would tie up shipping activities on the Great Lakes.

A waterfront strike is already in its third week, and a shipping strike would tie up the harbor.

The strike would block iron and coal shipments as well as grain shipments and would intensify the strike movement throughout Buffalo.

Telegrams from Cleveland, Ashtabula and other lake ports tell of growing unrest among seamen, who are demanding the eight-hour day.

Superior Steel Corp. Bosses Ask A. F. L. to Build Company Union

CARNEGIE, Pa., Sept. 12.—Officials of the Superior Steel Corporation called upon the Amalgamated Association of Steel Workers to organize the plant after a preliminary attempt to form a company union had failed. In the meantime, the men were threatened with dismissal if they attended any meetings of the S. M. W. I. U.

At the first meeting of the A. F. of L. union held in a church, the speakers made no mention of strike or organization, but emphasized instead the great benefits of the N.R.A. for the workers. "Reds" were denounced. No sooner did any worker ask an "embarrassing question" when he was attacked by planted thugs and thrown out.

A leaflet exposing the treachery of the A. F. of L. has been issued by the Industrial Union.

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Planned Activity, Mass Work Is Road to Build the Party

Open Letter Is Vigorous Step Forward Along Bolshevik Method of Concentration

By F. BROWN

The Open Letter emphasized the problem of planned work and control tasks. This is one of the keys to the solution of the main questions before us. Only through planned work shall we be able to systematize and coordinate our activities, to mobilize all forces in a definite direction for the reaching of our objectives, and to develop persistence in achieving the aims set up in the plans. The control tasks flowing out of our plans will serve as the systematic check-up on results and will control every step in the direction of the concretization of the plan.

Here again we can take an illustration given us by the Bolshevik Party: the tremendous development of the socialist industrialization of the Soviet Union (which does not find comparison in any country in the history of the world) is the result of planned work. A plan of work, Bolshevik determination and continuous check-up brought the accomplishment of the Five-Year Plan in four years. Was the method of planning new to the Bolsheviks in 1928, when the foundation of the Plan was laid? It was not. It was through planned work that the Bolshevik Party throughout all its history went from victory to victory, was able in certain periods to retreat with small losses and coordinate its forces for new advances, was able to smash its enemies, consolidating the revolution.

The Bolshevik Party, under the leadership of Lenin and later under the leadership of his best disciple, Stalin, at its conventions and plenums reviewed the results of past work and laid new plans and the control tasks for the future activities.

A Definite Goal

While deciding upon the new plans and tasks, the Party was at the same time orientating the masses of the Soviet Union toward the same goal, toward their specific tasks. Holding the steering wheel firmly in its hands in the direction of the goal, all the transmission belts were put into motion—Party apparatus, government apparatus, Soviets, trade unions, cooperatives and other mass organizations, the press and literature as formidable agitational instruments to move strongly forward on the road of the plan, to carry it into practice. Once on the way, the control tasks serve to check up the results step by step, to discover the weaknesses, to get the necessary readjustments, to take measures for overcoming the obstacles.

All energies are concentrated in the common effort. The carrying out of the plan with its multiple phases is a collective undertaking. Bolshevik self-criticism is not a simple critique of weakness, but the Bolshevik analytic method of discovering weaknesses and pointing out simultaneously the measures for overcoming them, the determination, the will to do it, the method of self-correction with the aim of strengthening their consciousness of the tasks to be performed.

Did we follow the Bolshevik example of planning, of concentrating our energies on the tasks flowing out of the plans? Are we taking the steps necessary to raise the understanding of the whole Party to the significance of the plan, to the tasks elaborated at our conventions and plenums?

No Check Up

It was not because the plans were wrong, the objectives impossible to be reached. **Our major weakness of the past lay in the fact that our conventions and plenums were not followed up, that the Party was not mobilized and made conscious of the plans, of the next tasks, that no check-up was made, no control exercised.** It amounted to planning for planning's sake, not for fulfillment.

It is enough to go over the Party press in the periods of conventions, plenums and in the period immediately following them. The plenums are recorded, the resolutions printed. But there is not the effort of raising an intense discussion on the decisions that should have stirred and orientated the whole Party on the line laid down, that should have moved the Party to act.

We can state that in this respect the extraordinary conference of July, 1933, and the Open Letter to the Party, is a vigorous step forward along the Bolshevik method of planning and concentration. Today the Open Letter does not remain the property only of leading committees. It is reaching the base of the Party, is starting to move the Party forward.

Every district and section today is working out its plan of work on the basis of the Open Letter. The immediate important task of the moment is to concentrate the plan in practice, to check on every step, always having the main tasks before us. The next plenum will have to check up the total results, discover the weaknesses and mobilize the Party for the next steps.

Shop Nuclei—Central Point

Today more than every we must solve the fundamental political and organizational problem of the Party, of the Bolshevization process, the reorganization of our Party on the basis of shop nuclei. This problem also has been discussed for years and there are libraries that contain the experiences on this question—not only on an international scale but also dealing with this country.

In this respect we furthermore failed to learn from the experiences of the Ford nucleus, the Sparrows Point nucleus, the McKeesport Tin Plate, the Westinghouse nucleus, the experiences of the mining nuclei, the Chicago stockyard nucleus, etc. etc. And because of this we were not persistent in reorganizing the Party on the basis of the shop nuclei.

Only through extending the network of our shop nuclei, following the method of concentration, will we succeed in anchoring the Party in hundreds of shops and mines in the basic industries.

Building Party.

Today there are thousands of American workers willing to join our ranks, that look to our Party as the champion in the struggle for the improvement of the conditions of the working class and for the final liberation of the proletariat. These workers enter the Party with enthusiasm, are the most active, and immediately recruit new members. After a while, however, these elements to a great extent become discouraged. From inside the Party looks differently to them than it appeared from without.

What we need is a ruthless struggle against the old traditions and methods that in practice are submerging the new ones, continuous reviewing, improving of new experiences, and a systematic check-up that shall prevent the old and bad practices from getting the upper hand again.

Concentration work does not mean only directing of our energies in certain strategic places, but also **concentration** in all the phases of work that are part and parcel of the main problems before us—**the building of the Party into a mass proletarian party.**

Workers Describe How NRA Is Bosses' Machinery to Shift Burden of Crisis

NRA Committee Fails to Stop Painters' Strike

By a Painter Worker Correspondent

BRONX.—Boes Realty Corporation of Long Island employs 15 painters who receive $18.20 per week for five days' labor. In order that these painters should not be able to organize, it was compulsory for them to live in homes owned by the Boes Realty Corp. However, the painters felt that under the conditions they were working it was necessary for them to organize to receive a living wage and they went down on strike.

Those workers, who never belonged before to any workers' organization or union, were influenced by the capitalist press about the N.R.A. After striking a couple of days they went to the N.R.A. office for help to win the strike. Instead of helping them, they were informed that they had no right to go down on strike under the N.R.A. They were also told that their salary of $18.20 per week is more than the Blanket Code wage, which is $17.50 per week for painters. After all the information they gave to the workers, the committee of the painters was also asked under which union they are striking.

The above reply of the officers of the N.R.A. opened the eyes of the workers and they realized what the Blue Eagle means for them.

After they left the N.R.A. office, the painters became very militant and continued picketing. The strikers also made a canvass of tenants living in the strike area for signatures. Several hundred tenants joined with the strikers.

The strike went on for a period of three weeks with the result that now the painters are receiving $6 per day and other union conditions.

These painters organized themselves and called the Alteration Painters Union for leadership.

—T. Koltoff
Executive Board member.

L. B. POLK & CO. FIRES 14

(By a Worker Correspondent)

DETROIT, Mich.—A woman working for R. L. Polk and Co. (compilers of city directories) told me she had been fired today along with 13 other women workers, because of a let-up in the work. Is the Blue Eagle downhearted? I can hear it shriek with joy.

AN OPEN SHOP GOV'T.

(By a Worker Correspondent)

RACINE, Wis.—Here in Racine there are dozens of union painters walking the streets. The U. S. government is having the mail boxes in Racine painted but does not pay union wages. The jobs were lumped off to two scab painters for $45 to paint all of the mail boxes in Racine.

Shoe Boss Makes Workers Share the NRA Minimum Pay

(By a Shoe Worker Correspondent)

LEWISTON, Me.—In our town, run by the shoe and cotton manufacturers, they applied the N.R.A. in a way of their own. They fired all the workers who don't make the minimum.

In the shoe factory where I work they fired all the trimmers, all girls, who used to average $6 or $7 a week. They told them to come back next day. When they came they made them sign a paper stating they don't work any longer for the manufacturers, and compelled the stitchers to hire the girls for $1 a day or $2 per 100 pairs.

A stitcher now get $7.50 for 100 pairs so they added 93c so that he should take care of the trimming. It takes two days to finish 100 pairs. He gets $8.43 but from that he has to pay $2 to the trimmer so he really gets a wage cut, and the same applies to the girls, as they are making only $5 a week, and they get away with it.

The boss also has other tricks. He makes us punch the card only two days in the week, the rest without punching, so he won't get caught that he doesn't pay the minimum.

Small Shop Owners Unite to Fight NRA

(By a Worker Correspondent)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—At a membership meeting of the Progressive Shoe Rebuilders Association here, two men tried to explain Mr. Roosevelt's Industrial Recovery (baloney) Act. One was Mr. Putter, assistant editor of the "Jewish World," and Mr. Bonell, an attorney. Both of them seem to be part of the army of propagandists who try to fool the people by prophesying about the coming prosperity in 30 days, not 60 as Hoover said! Praising Roosevelt as god-sent and miraculous, using God, Devil and castor oil, they both tried to fool and intimidate the members of the P. S. R. A., all of whom are small shop owners, to follow Roosevelt and his strike-breaking policies.

They told us to stick together, big and small shop owners, and raise prices, but will the big ones stick with us? They said the same thing a few weeks ago, but forgot their promises a few days later.

The shoe repairing business, especially for the small shops, is almost dead. Most of us do not make enough to pay even the electric bills. Yet, we have to pay more for bread, milk and all kinds of food and clothes. In spite of that, the majority of the members of the organization seem to fall for this kind of talk, and believe this Recovery baloney will bring back prosperity.

Of course, many of them soon will find out that the NIRA will bring just as much prosperity to them as did the beer. Only the organized fight of the workers and the small shop owners against the capitalists and their government will help the starving working people.

RELIEF CUT

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK CITY.—The Home Relief Bureau has cut the relief off for me with a big family with six small children from 18 months to 15 years. Because we are harmless we suffer the consequence.

BOSS BREAKS PROMISE

By a Young Worker Correspondent

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Mitchell Bros. went on a strike two weeks ago and won it. But the boss didn't want to give them their demands after they went to work. Friday, Sept. 8, the YCL held a meeting to make another strike to follow soon.

Al Wickun,
(Signature Authorized).

Cambridge Rubber Co. Has Stock Enough to Last Year, Says Toiler

(By a Worker Correspondent)

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—One worker here told me that the Cambridge Rubber Co plant has got stock enough to close for one year. The workers at this plant had a small department strike last week but they only stopped for two hours and then started to work again, because of lack of leadership.

The grievances of these workers are first the increased speed-up and the lousy wages, mostly $12 and down.

There is a non-political club being organized under the name of the Club Luisitania whose main tasks are to live as a human being should live. This club consists of Portuguese workers, and when I spoke with a few of them they told me straight that they will try their best to give lectures and meetings, etc., in which they will teach the workers the need of organization. So, comrades, let's give these workers a hand and see if we can't all be organized so that the next time the workers want to walk out on strike we will be able to help them.

NRA Office Studies Violation Complaints

By a Printing Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—I was working in the Rapid Paper Cutting Co. (manufacturing paper boxes), as a printer for several months. There are over 100 workers in that shop, working 50 hours a week.

About three weeks ago the firm signed up with the NRA and was supposed to give the workers 40 hours a week with their former pay. But the workers are still worked 50 hours without any pay increases.

As soon as the firm signed up with the NRA I was fired and the boss took on a relative of his, paying him $16 a week, while I was getting $25 as an all around compositor and pressman.

I complained to the NRA office at Pennsylvania Hotel of the fact that the firm does not live up to the agreement on the code and was told that they would investigate and let me know. I was up there a week ago and was told that they have not yet investigated, because they have many other investigations to make.

The workers in the shop are very much dissatisfied.

—I. G.

Steam Laundry Workers Bear Scars of Trade

By a Laundry Worker Correspondent

MONTICELLO, N. Y.—I am a worker in the Monticello Steam Laundry, Monticello, N. Y. This laundry employs about 100 workers during the summer and about 40 the rest of the year, since this is a summer resort town. During the winter the workers only work about two or three days a week.

We work anywhere from 54 to 78 hours a week. Sometimes the chauffeurs work 7 days a week in a 12 to 15-hour day. The shakers, who are mostly school girls, get 19c an hour.

As a result of standing on a concrete floor all day long, having to bend down into bins too deep for them, one of them got pleurisy. Another got a strained heart. All this for $10.26 a week.

The mangle girls, working under intense heat with poor lighting and insufficient ventilation, get a little more —23c an hour for summer workers, 25c an hour for all year round workers.

The washroom squad, who all bear the scars of their trade, get from $12 to $20 a week. They are shorthanded and for this reason are worked like dogs. Their clothes are always wringing wet.

The above three categories of workers work in a damp cellar. The pressers get from 25c to 30c an hour. They refused to work more than 54 hours a week, that is why they don't work more. Although it is against the law, the fireman, who is also worked as an engineer and mechanic, has to work all by himself 12 hours each day. We all have at least one week's pay coming to us. Some two and three. In a few cases the chauffeurs have about $100 to $500 in back pay coming to them. The bosses who get new cars each year and live in swell houses with a maid and everything else say that they have no money.

Hrs. Cut, Then Raised By Upholstering Shop

(By a Worker Correspondent)

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—At the Mid-West Upholstering Co., beginning Aug. 15th, hours were reduced from 49½ to 40 hours per week with a 10 per cent increase in pay. Aug. 28 the blanket code was changed again to 45 hour per week with a 10 per cent reduction in wages.

The Section Workers: Two of the arm makers were laid off because they could not make the minimum of $12 per week. They produced 18 pairs of bed davenport arms with outside arms and panels. Their checks amounted to $7.79 each, including the 10 per cent addition.

Day workers of the shop are now working 45 hours per week for the same wages as 40 hours per week.

Other shops here in St. Louis are taking the same steps as the Mid-West company. The average pay for the upholsterer is 50 cents per hour piece work. Orders are stacked in St. Louis.

The upholsterers of St. Louis formed a union and are members of the International Upholsterers' Union.

Wilson Packing Co. Cuts Pay Under NRA

By a Worker Correspondent

KANSAS CITY, Kan.—In the Icing Department of the Wilson Packing Co. we are supposed to get 40 hours a week, but never get it. We do not get under 32 hours, but never 40. Wages are 40 cents an hour.

Two weeks before the code got into effect I worked 72½ hours at 34 cents an hour, so it is clear I get less money per week than I did before.

Few more men have been hired in my department and this means, for us who are working more speed-up, in addition to lower wages.

Roosevelt's Bonus to Vets Is Jobs in Labor Camps

Slander Ex-Soldiers as 'Bowery Bums,' Writes Recruit from Vermont Labor Camp

By A VET

NOTE:—Yesterday we printed the first part of this story by a veteran employed in one of the Roosevelt forced labor camps near Montpelier, Vermont. He described the difficult jobs of digging ditches and loading trucks which must be done by ex-soldiers, many of whom are undernourished and unable to do these hard tasks. This is the concluding part.—Editor.

* * *

MONTPELIER, Vt.—The veterans are all resentful of the administration of the forced labor camps, and the fact that they are made to perform such laborious tasks that they hold no good thoughts for the capitalists. Often I heard remarks when a clipping quoting Roosevelt's praise of the vets is posted on the bulletin board, "That's some more of Roosevelt's bull, and the rich intend to work us to death, after nearly starving us to death."

There are a few "patriots" in the camps. The men were about to protest in a body about the bad food, but were scared. When the men of Co. 2210 went on strike against the order of changing from denims to O.D.'s, it was lost because the Lt. Colonel Duesenbury told them that if they didn't change in 15 minutes they would all be fired from the camp. But dissatisfaction is general among the men.

Organization of Camps

The organization of all camps, and this is true of the boys' Citizen Conservation camps, also strictly under the supervision of the War Department. In the vets camp, they are under the supervision of regular army officers. We have a Lt. Colonel over the camp, and are divided into several companies. Then there is a captain and two lieutenants. One of these Loules are supposed to look after the mess. The other over the work being done by the vets.

There are fines imposed by the captain with the approval of the colonel. These fines are direct orders of the War Department, we are told. Also if a vet has worked any number of days in any one month and for any reason he quits, his current pay earned is withheld and all he gets is transportation back home.

Directly under the military officers are men appointed by the military, such as company commander ($45.50 per month), company clerks ($36 to $45 per month), section leaders ($45 per month), and squad leaders ($30 per month). These men are appointed without the consent of the men and are looked upon as steols by the men. There are also police taken from the ranks and deputized in Montpelier.

The only recreation in our camp is baseball and volleyball and horse shoes. These equipments the men paid for with donations to the company fund.

The people of Montpelier and Wrightsville are very hospitable to the vets despite the attitude of the government and their agents, who sowed the seeds of slander about the vets being "Bowery bums" and won't work if they were given work.

The food given the men is fair from, being wholesome. It is wholly starchy, for example, we get beans, potatoes, a spoonful of raw cabbage, white bread, (no butter) macaroni and potatoes. Still, when we kick, the captain would come out and tell us that he knows that the food is not what it ought to be but to give him a break and he will see that we get the proper food. He has been peddling this stuff since we were in Plattsburg and no improvement has been made yet.

A 90-10 Man

He is known among the men as a 90-10 man, that the men must meet him 90 per cent and he meets them 10 per cent.

Transportation has been one of the points of trouble for the vets ever since we came to Vermont. The captain has time and again restricted the men. The use of the company truck is to be used only for church or baseball parties. Ofttimes the truck of the colored company would stop and pick up their white buddies, but I have yet to see the white buddies stop and pick them up. Why, the chauffeurs in our company hold themselves aloof from the rest of the men. On Saturday, Agust 26, a chauffeur was heard offering another chauffeur a black jack to use against the men when they refuse to get off.

This is the reward we veterans have gotten for making the "world safe for democracy"—we should say for Wall Street.

Doctor Luttinger advises:

By PAUL LUTTINGER, M.D.

SPECIALISTS

II.

The average layman is not competent to choose a specialist for the simple reason that he has no standards by which he can make a choice. As far as an ordinary physician is concerned only an intelligent worker, in New York State, will look for the registration card which every doctor is enjoined to display in a prominent part of his office. This card is a guarantee that the man had graduated from a recognized medical school and that he had had a certain preliminary education before embarking upon the study of medicine. Of course, registration cards, as well as diplomas may sometimes be counterfeit, but such cases are becoming comparatively rare.

When it comes to the specialist, there are no standards for the laymen to go by. There is no law regulating specialists. Neither the state nor the public have any check on the capacity or the qualifications of any physician who chooses to call himself a surgeon, a psychiatrist or a tonsil snatcher. The writer's license, for instance, authorizes him to practice medicine and surgery and no one could say him nay if he should decide to hold himself out as a surgeon and open the belly of the first trusting fool who enters his office.

The astonishing part of this state of affairs is not the apparent indifference of the public which is suffering from worse abuses than this; but the fact that it has escaped the attention of the politicians. What we mean, naturally, is that the situation has escaped the vigilance of those bosses whose itching palms eternally scratch for graft.

After all, the licensing of physicians in these United States is nothing but a graft proposition, more simple than pure. If the State recognizes certain schools as competent to confer the degree of Doctor in Medicine, there is no educational reason why their graduates should have to take another examination within a couple of weeks after graduation. There is, however, a good excuse for graft. "If you want the legal privilege to cut us or dose your fellow man, you must pay us twenty-five to a hundred bucks, according to the state you want to practice in. If you move across the Hudson to New Jersey, you got to pay another hundred berries. Should you, by chance, wish to practice during your vacation in Connecticut, we won't let you unless you come across with another century of simoleons. If you move across any state line, we are waiting to collect another bunch of cartwheels. When you register in any county you plunk down a few iron men. Each year, you got to register (in order to check on the quacks) and for this privilege, you got to pay us more mazuma."

It is this opportunity for everlasting graft which is the best assurance that some day a law will be passed to regulate the specialists. A law which will require that before any physician engages upon a specialty, he must show a minimum of proficiency in it and that he should have been in general practice, at least, 10 years before becoming a specialist.

It is quite certain, however, that such a law will have so many loopholes that, like capitalistic laws, it will be more honored in the breach than in its observance. Unless—unless it is passed by Soviet America.

(To be continued.)

* * *

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Syphilophobia

Margaret S.—Please calm yourself! The chances are that you have not the disease. We received both your letters, but owing to the heavy mail we get, we are behind in our replies. It is nervous people like you who are the best customers of the quacks. It is the victims of syphilophobia (fear of syphilis), cancerophobia and tuberculophobia, who fill the coffers of the unscrupulous "healers" and spread their miraculous "cures"; for it is easy to cure a disease that does not exist. We are writing you privately.

* * *

Books on Sexology

Karl A.—You'll find books on the subject at the Academy of Medicine Library. You can read them there mornings; but you cannot borrow any. We believe that you'll be disappointed in your search for the specific information you need. It's like learning to be a farmer from a book. You may learn more in five minuutes from a sympathetic physician. We are writing you privately.

* * *

Pimples and Blackheads

Ruth A.—Washing you skin so often does not do it any good. Try to squeeze the pimples and blackheads, gently, at night before going to sleep. Before squeezing them, wash your face with warm water and Castile soap, then dry it thoroughly. After you have used the blackhead remover (not your fingers, which might carry infection) touch up the openings with tincture of iodine. The next morning remove any iodine stain that might have remained with a pellet of cotton dipped in rubbing alcohol. Dry the wet face by tapping it with cotton. Do not wash your face in the morning. Do not use cosmetics. Cut out fats from your diet, drink plenty of water, cut down on your sweets and forget that there are such delicious and romantic things as sour pickles, hot dogs, pastrami and other spicy foods.

* * *

Mono-Diet

M. R., Brooklyn—There is absolutely no scientific basis to the mono-diet bunk. If your wife goes on a grape diet she will surely get stouter and may develop diabetes into the bargain. We are writing you privately about your Diet List 8B.

* * *

Readers desiring health information should address their letters to Dr. Paul Luttinger, c-o Daily Worker, 50 E. 13th St., New York City.

District 2 Leads in "Daily Worker" Drive for $40,000

DISTRICT 2 of the Communist Party (New York) leads all other districts in the drive to raise $40,000 for the Daily Worker. A total of $276.42 came in from District 2 on Monday, a large part of this sum having been realized from the conference held in New York Sunday evening. Monday's receipts amounted to $361.38, Sunday netted $172.32, bringing the total at present up to $534.

The contributions follow:

* * *

DISTRICT 1		Waltzman, Volunteer	1.15
District 1	$22.00	Sec. 5, Unit 10	7.00
Total	$22.00	Bulgarian Club, Lisi	2.00
DISTRICT 2		Avanta Farm Dinner	12.00
New York City Fed. I. Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League	$1.25	T.U.U.L. Group (Professional)	2.50
J. Mizalewich	1.00	J. E. N.	1.00
Irene Nichols	2.00	John Marshall, Volunteer	.65
R. S.	.50	Anonymous	1.00
Sidney Goodman	.35	Anonymous	1.00
J. S.	1.00	Section 2	1.50
Comrade Louis	.25	A. Hirsch Volunteer (Sustaining Fund barrels)	1.85
Serlin, Millstein & Goodman Shop	2.85	Volunteers (Lists)	1.30
Chas. Kellner	1.35	L. Cordunas, Sustaining Fund	.60
Jean Hartman	.50	R. Lyons	1.00
Jack Thompson	.15	Hip-A Worker	1.00
Frank Kita	.25	Dave Rubin	1.00
Fritz Jordan	.50	**Daily Worker Conference, Sept. 10, 1933**	
A. Kouprianoff	.25	Collection at Conference	26.18
H. Glenn	.50	Far Rockaway Unit, Far Rockaway, L.I.	3.00
F. Koseff	1.00	Middle Bronx Workers' Club, N.Y.C.	3.00
Joe Torg	1.00	Sec. 15, Unit 6	3.00
		Section 11, Unit 13	1.00
		Section 2, Unit 11-8	1.00
		Br. 7, International Workers' Order, Bronx, N. Y.	1.00
		Section 13, Unit 33, N. Y.	2.00
		Section 5, Unit 10	1.00
		I. L. D. Branch, Ladies' Tailors and Dressmakers	2.00
		Ukrainian Toilers' Ass'n, B'klyn, N.Y.	1.00
		Women's Council No. 31, N. Y.	2.00
		Locr, Bay Ridge, B'klyn, N. Y.	1.00
		Paper League, B'klyn, N.Y.	3.00
		Rank and File Amalgamated Br. 200,	2.00
		Waller Rojik, Branch I.L.D., Williamsburgh, N. Y.	1.00
		Section 6, Unit 23	1.00
		M. Frigind, N. Y. C.	1.00
		Women's Council No. 8, Bronx, N. Y.	1.00
		Section 1, Unit 11	1.00
		Morgan Line Workers, N. Y.	1.00
		Women's Council of Williamsburg, N.Y.	1.00
		Bulgarian-Macedonian Workers' Educational Club, N. Y.	1.00
		Women's Council No. 39, N. Y.	1.00
		Section 8, Unit 1	3.00
		Women's Council No. 6, Bronx, N.Y.	1.00
		Section 5, Unit 18	1.50
		Russian Mutual Aid Br., No. 43, N.Y.	1.00
		French Workers' Club, N.Y.	1.00
		Herzl St. Block Association, N.Y.	1.00
		Women's Council No. 7, B'klyn, N. Y.	5.00
		Women's Council, Bronx, N. Y.	1.00
		Section 1, Unit 19	.25
		Section 2, Unit 4-B	2.00
		Council No. 22, Bronx, N. Y.	1.00
		I.L.D., Far Rockaway, L.I., N.Y.	2.00
		Section 1, Unit 18	.50
		Steve Katovis Br., I.L.D., N.Y.	.50
		Women's Council, No. 35, N.Y.	1.00
		Italian Proletarian Club, N. Y.	1.00
		Boro Park Workers' Club, B'klyn, N.Y.	5.00
		Jugo-Slav Workers' Club, N. Y.	2.00
		Ella May Branch, I.L.D.	1.00
		Finnish Workers' Club, B'klyn, N.Y.	2.00
		Russian Mutual Aid Society, Branch 66, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
		Jamaica Unit, C. P., Jamaica, L.I.	1.00
		Section 11, Unit 1	1.00
		Women's Council No. 5, Coney Island	3.00
		Evelyn Patterman, N. Y. C.	1.00
		Opposition Group, Local 91, Children's Dresses, N. Y.	4.50
		Section 2, Unit 1-8	2.00
		I. L. D., Fifth Ave. Branch, N.Y.	1.00
		Section 5, Unit 9	1.00
		Section 6, Unit 10	1.00
		Turkish Workers' Educational Club, N.Y.	2.00
		A. Monaco, N. Y. C.	5.00
		Ukrainian Working Women, Manhattan, N. Y.	2.00
		Women's Council No. 48, Bronx, N.Y.	2.00
		Women's Council, No. 11, Co-operatives	3.00
		Women's Council No. 23, 3200 Bronx Park East, N. Y.	2.00
		Cello Nidess, N. Y. C.	10.00
		Co-operative Colony, 2700 Bronx Park East, N. Y.	50.00
		M. Berylson, N. Y.	1.00
		Painters' Group, T.U.U.L., No. 261, N.Y.	2.00
		Brownsville Icor, N. Y.	3.00
		Chernishevsky Society, N. Y.	5.00
		I. L. D., Joe Hill Branch, N.Y.	2.00
		Unit 2-B, Section 15	1.00
		Women's Council No. 46, Bronx, N. Y.	1.00
		Bath Beach Workers' Club, B'klyn, N.Y.	2.00
		Nat Turner, I.L.D. Branch, Bronx, N.Y.	1.00
		Left Wing Local 38, I.L.G.W.U.	2.00
		Cloakmakers' Union Women's Council 1	2.00
		East N. Y. Workers' Club, B'klyn	15.00
		Carpenters' Opposition Group, No. 2717, Brooklyn, N. Y.	5.00
		Women's Council No. 38, N. Y.	1.00
		Total	$276.42
		DISTRICT 11	
		E. Morrisette, Butte, Montana	.50
		Total	.50
		DISTRICT 14	
		R. Thomas, Atlantic City, N. Y.	2.00
		Total	2.00
		DISTRICT 15	
		New Haven Movie Showing, New Haven, Connecticut	40.00
		Bridgeport Movie Showing, Bridgeport, Connecticut	9.00
		Stamford Movie Showing, Stamford, Connecticut	14.44
		Total	99.44
		DISTRICT 16	
		G. W., Durham, N.C.	1.00
		Total	1.00
		Day Total	361.38
		Previous Total	172.62
		Grand Total	534.00

Boston Communists Nominate Ticket

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 12.—The Communist Party here has nominated for the first time a Mayoralty candidate. He is Edward Stevens, leader of the unemployed. Others nominated are Eva Hoffman for the school committee; James W. Dawson, Negro worker who polled 5,000 votes when running for Lieutenant-Governor in the last state elections, for Councilman in Ward 9, South End; Meyer Klarfield, leader of the shoe workers, for Councilman in Ward 12, Roxbury.

It is imperative that all workers rally to collect enough signatures to put these candidates on the ballot. Only 20 days are left to get the required number of signatures, which is 8,000 for a mayoralty candidate, and 800 for each Councilman.

The stations from which the signature collectors may get their petitions and instructions are as follows: Dorchester, 74 Wildwood St.; Roxbury, 42 Wenonah St.; Boston, 93 Staniford St.; South End, 35 Westminster St.

Committees will be in charge at the above stations every evening from 6 p.m. on.

Letters from Our Readers

"DAILY" AS ORGANIZER

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Comrade Editor:

The writer of this note is like thousands of other Party members who formerly said: "The Daily Worker is a flat paper," and never took the trouble to write to the editors to tell him what ideas they thought they had for improving the paper. We realize that only by us in the districts helping can the Daily Worker continue to improve.

At our membership meeting last Sunday one of the brand new members said "We thought that Comrade Johnstone was writing about us when he said: 'And among these most advanced elements who are entering our Party it is no accident that we find the most readers of the Daily Worker.'"

"We were so struck with the truth of the Open Letter as it was published in the Daily Worker, that we went around and gathered up the old Daily Workers that had that article by Comrade Browder on how to carry out the open letter into life and started a study course on it. Of course one result is that some of us are in the Party."

There is an example of the Daily Worker as an organizer.

—ELIZABETH J.

(All the suggestions contained in your letter (although not printed for lack of space) have been carefully noted by the Editors of the Daily Worker—Editor).

CLIPPINGS

S. J.—We are always glad to receive clippings which workers send us from local newspapers—either giving news, or giving material which we should combat in our press.

ECORSE Mich.

Comrade Editor:

The workers here are getting starvation wages One worker was fired outright for passing out leaflets for the union against the A. F. of L. Some were fired at the Michigan Steel and some were fired at the Great Lakes.

I have been giving Daily Workers out free, and I have them Daily Workers to pay for and the people are glad to get them when you give them away. Even the little children run in behind me and ask me for a Daily Worker and I give them one, and their parents are in the house peeping out.

The month before last I got three days on the county road. I only got six days in two months time and this month I got four days. In the next month I got my card for five days. That is to swell my head (to make me think times are getting better).

I meet lots of workers and they tell me Roosevelt is a good man. They tell me he has done more for the workers than Hoover. Now is the time I should be sending for more Daily Workers as the times are so bad.

G. L.

* * *

WANTS TO SEE THE DAWN

Hunter, Ark.

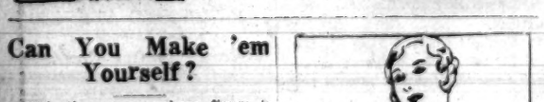
Dear Editor:

I have long wanted to know what you were doing and saying. I am in my 86th year. I want to stay until I see how the American people solve this crossword puzzle. I am quite sure I see the one and only way, but it is the problem of the workers, and I want to see what the organ of the workers says about it.

Yours for a solution.

S. P.

In the Home



Can You Make 'em Yourself?

With the woman whose figure is no longer slender, it is a question of being neat and attractive as well as appearing slim. That is exactly what this simple house dress will do for you. You'll find the pointed seamings, semi-belted waistline and becoming collar slenderizing. Sleeves may be long or short. Easy to keep fresh and clean with cotton prints.

Pattern 2579 is available in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46. Size 36 takes 3¼ yards 36 inch fabric. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included with pattern.

Send **FIFTEEN CENTS** (15c) in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly name, address and style number. **BE SURE TO STATE SEIZE.**

Address orders to Daily Worker, Pattern Department, 243 West 17th Street, New York City.

Patterns by Mail Only.

YOU NEVER CAN TELL.

Chicago, Ill.

Comrade Editor:

For some time my sister (a religious church goer) could never understand why I bought the Daily Worker.

Well, when the six page issue came out I thought I would show her the improvements. As I turned the sheets she saw the Cooking Recipes and asker for them. Now I give her the Daily Worker, which she might read, as well as cut out the cooking recipes.

At first I thought the recipes took up so much space, but I see they have their value now. —J. M.—

S.S. UTAH

A novel by an American Seaman

MICHAEL PELL

Illustrations by Philip Wolfe

THE STORY SO FAR: The crew of the S.S. Utah, after the boat has stopped at Copenhagen, Helsingfors, and Leningrad, U.S.S.R., return to their boat, deeply impressed by what they have seen in the Soviet port, as contrasted with the ports in the other countries. So, when they are awakened at 4:30 one morning and have to wait around for an hour before beginning work; and when they are ordered to work on Sunday, their day off, they refuse. In this move their leader is Slim, a member of the Marine Workers Industrial Union. Yesterday you read how the seamen, after organizing for the strike, held their ranks solidly and stood for their demands before the threats of the Captain. Now read on:

* * *

INSTALLMENT 27

A Question of Tactics.

"WELL, what are we going to do now?" demanded the Polack. Some of the others looked worried, too.

"Do you know what the mate was hinting at?" broke ou the Professor, his eyes as big as his spectacles. "MUTINY! Know what that means?" He looked impressively at Slim.

"I think I've heard the word before," replied Slim cooly.

"Hey, come back here!" Gunnar started after the little Finn. "Where you going?"

"Up to see the captain," answered he, weakly.

"Come back here," repeated Gunnar, starting to grab him. "When we go up to see the captain, we'll all go together." Gunnar's arms had more effect on this runt than his words. He sat him down on the bench with a thud, and mounted guard near the door. Lug was getting into his shoes, and some of the others were restless.

"I don't see any reason for all going up there," said Slim. "We elected a committee: Gunnar, the Professor, and myself. That's plenty."

"You heard what the mate said," broke in Lag, "what's the use of making extra trouble?"

"Yeah," agreed the Polack, "we all got to go up."

"What for?" insisted Slim. "Didn't we elect a committee? You seared just because he said bolshevik?"

"It ain't that," insisted Lag, "but it will look better for us."

"Sure," agreed the Polack, "then he won't have any comeback."

The little union man spoke up from the bench: "That's what I been thinking in the first place."

Here was a question of tactics. By attempting to force these three men, they might split the front which until now they had maintained. On the other hand, what would be lost by going up all in a body? If the committee set a good example up there, these men would gain a lesson in militancy. "All right," said Slim aloud, "we'll all go up together this time since you insist on it. But when it comes to talking, remember, let the Committee talk for all!"

Then they all marched out the fo'castle. Gunnar and Slim up front, with the Professor and Stanley alongside. As they marched up the deck they could see Moonface and Barney peering out of the refrigerator-room, and the cooks and scully watched them silently as they went past the galley. Their faces showed that they knew what was up and that they shared big interest in this fight. Up midships, standing on Number Three hatch, the second mate was waiting. He looked at the men as though seeing them for the first time in his life, and pointed tongue-tied to the saloon: "In there!"

Before going in, Gunnar glanced back. Fritz was up on the boat-deck, supposedly arranging some beer bottles. Eddie was on the other side of the wireless shack, watching from behind the door of the battery room.

* * *

Strike Committee at the Wheel.

CAPTAIN Hortens was sitting behind a green covered table when the men came in.

The mate and bos'n were standing at the far end of the room. The Captain waited a minute. The second mate came in, closed the door after him, and remained standing there. The mate and bos'n were at the other door. The only other way out of the saloon was through the pantry door, which was locked. A couple of husky shoulder blows could force it.

The Captain had his dress uniform on. His gold-braided cap lay on the table. He glanced at the men, stretched out in a row in front of him, marking each one individually. He cleared his throat importantly and began:

"Men, Mr. Calder, the chief mate, tells me you have refused to turn to today, because it is Sunday. Now, some of you men have been with me long enough to know that I never turn the deck gang to on a Sunday unless I have to. This is a case where I have got to have Number Four and Five holds cleaned out by tomorrow morning for a load of paper which is waiting for us in Raumo. The whole job could have been finished by 4 o'clock if you had put your backs to it. Now what's holding you back men—or who?"

At this last word Slim glanced sharply at the Captain. But he seemed to be looking elsewhere. Gunnar broke the silence:

"Look here, Captain. This is my fifth trip on the Utah now and I've never kicked before. But it looks to me like conditions are getting worse all the time."

"In which way?" demanded the Captain.

"In every way. Every time we get into a port, or leave a port, it's always on our time, or there's some extra work to do. This trip it was the same story in New York, Copenhagen, Stockholm, and now Leningrad. This morning we had to get up at half past four, then hang around for nothing until six, with no breakfast or nothing."

"For Christ's sake," broke in the mate, "we heard all that before. This morning's done and over with. Forgot it."

"Yes," started Gunnar, "and what's more——"

* * *

"Wait a minute," soothed the Captain, commandingly. Gunnar had too many grievances to suit him. He sparred for another opening.

"You're not the whole crew, ye know." He turned to the other men, and picked out Lag. "Do you refuse to put in a couple of hours of extra work for me, Lag?"

* * *

SLIM saw the Captain's game and quickly broke in: "Look here, Captain. There's no use asking all these questions. The crew has decided.—"

"SHUT UP!" the Captain's face blazed purple. His calm superiority was gone now. He got up. The mate took a step toward Slim. Stanley squared his shoulders.

"Another word out of you," the Captain's words were steel, "and I'll put you in irons, you G-o-d d-a-m-n R-e-d!"

Slim bit his lip to restrain himself from saying and doing what was surging through him. Better let the

Captain do something first. He felt the blood blinding his eyes, but did not move.

"G-o-d d-a-m-n R-e-d," repeated the Captain, hoping to provoke Slim. Then he burst out: "And the rest of you! Do you know what I can do to you for this? Put you all in irons, and then have you sent to jail in the States for mutiny!"

He paused a minute, waiting for signs of weakening, and inwardly gloating in this show of power he held over these men. His eye fell on Lag and the little Finn, who were standing together: "And you two! You haven't even got your citizenship papers! You know what you'll get for this, don't you?"

The men looked as though they knew very well what blackball and deportation meant. There was a moment's silence. Deadlock.

"Look here, Captain!" A new voice was speaking—the deckboy Prof! To the surprise of the men, the Captain let him speak. "This thing can be settled. All we want is a dollar an hour overtime and a free day in port tomorrow, besides a free day in port for every Sunday spent at sea. If you agree to this, we'll turn too at once!"

The Captain looked at him, and then at the mate. But the mate looked dumb and in turn looked at the Bos'n, who looked just as dumb.

"A dollar an hour, and a day off!" echoed the Captain, not believing his ears. "Who's asking this?"

"All of us! If you agree to that, we turn to at once!" exclaimed the Professor hopefully.

Upon which the Captain stiffened. This Company does not pay the ship's crew any overtime, and never has paid any, on no ship."

"Well, this is a good time to start a new practice," muttered Slim.

The Captain pretended not to have heard, and continued addressing the Professor. Besides, such a thing as paying overtime is not up to me, it's up to the Company."

"Well, I don't know why the Company shouldn't pay overtime," insisted the Professor. "I know for a fact that they make plenty of money on their freight and mail contracts, let alone their passenger business."

"You know more than I do then," returned the Captain coldly. He considered a moment, tapping nervously on the table. "So that's what you all want, a dollar an hour and a free day, hey?"

The men nodded.

* * *

"WELL, I will tell you what I'll do. As you know, I am only Master of this vessel, owned by the Frantic Lines. I have no right to pay any wages other than specified in the articles. In the first analysis, I am only a paid worker myself, but I will do whatever I can for you if you men will be reasonable. I will let you have the free day in port tomorrow. The future free days you will also get—in New York."

The Captain could not restrain his hate sufficiently to entirely hide the threat which lay behind these words.

"As to the matter of overtime wages, I promise to take this up with the company as soon as we get to New York, and to do what I can."

The Captain cleared his throat. That's fair enough, isn't it?"

He turned to the Bos'n. "Bos'n, you mark down the exact time each man puts in, and give me the record when the job is done."

"Yes sir," answered the bos'n. There was a movement among the men to go. Stanley, Gunnar and Slim exchanged quick glances. Gunnar broke out:

"Captain, we dont' want to wait until we get to New York to find out. New York is too far away, and we don't know what might happen there."

The Captain glared: "Don't you take my word for it?"

"Yes, we take your word for it, but you said yourself it will be up to the Company, and they might decide to fire the whole gang of us. But if we're going to work today, we want to get paid today!"

The mate shook his head in a rage. Even the second mate threw up his hands. This firm team work on the part of the Committee was having its effect. The Captain's eyes turned to steel:

"You can put the matter before the Shipping Commission in New York!"

Gunnar: "No sir! We don't trust any Government paid officials either!"

The Captain sprang up, at his wits end. How he burnt to put this man in irons, as wel as that damned Red. My God, they were all Red!

"This is what a trip to Russia has done to you men, hey?"

Without realizing it, the Captain only inspired the men to greater militancy by such a remark. They all stood firmer now than ever. The Captain couldn't stand it any longer and surrendered:

"All right, I'll pay you your dollar an hour, but it will cost you dearly in the end." He turned to the mate: "Have these men turn to at once and clean those holds out. Keep a strict record of the time put in!"

Then he turned to the men, a mighty tarnished King Jesus: "And now clear out of here, the whole damn lot of you!"

(CONTINUED TOMORROW)

JIM MARTIN — What They Didn't Tell Him — by QUIRT

Hollywood Letter

'Shoot the Extra!'—Unskilled Labor in the Film Industry

By ARTHUR FAIRCHILD.

"THREE HUNDRED SAILORS ACT AS EXTRAS IN HOLLYWOOD PICTURES."

"EXTRAS ASK MARY PICKFORD TO APPEAL TO NRA FOR THEM."

These two headlines, appearing within a few days of each other, are self-explanatory to those who understand Hollywood methods; to others it should be explained that they indicate the exploitation and hypocrisy that is peculiar to the "city of fluff."

When 300 sailors are hired to work as extras, you may be sure that they are offered by the Government without compensation being asked from the producers. Thus, 300 more workers are deprived of wages by the pretenders sponsoring unemployment relief in the form of NRA. (We Do Our Part—to keep them unemployed).

America's Sweetheart"

As for Mary Pickford, she was the first to burst into print with a defense of the "poor Hollywood extra." They were underfed, underpaid and underdogs, said Mary in a published appeal to NRA's Labor Advisory Board, some weeks ago. Taking Mary seriously, a group of extras in New York sent her a wire asking that she appear before the Board in Washington and present their case. But Mary was too busy; she couldn't possibly go to Washington.

The truth of the matter lies in Mary Pickford's desire for publicity, especially at this time when the lady's popularity is waning. To further believe that she would assist workers when she herself is a producer and an employer of extras, would be like having faith in the NRA. "America's Sweetheart" saw a swell chance for publicity and she grabbed it in a hurry.

Low Wages for Extras

The exploitation of extras belongs in a category directly from that of any other type of American worker. They are, as you may know, mob-scene actors engaged by the day, and paid at the conclusion of each day's work. Because of the tremendous number of extras in Hollywood, their earnings, if reckoned on a yearly basis, are extremely small. It is not uncommon for extras to work but three or four days a year; the rest of the time they spend in plodding from one studio to the other in search of the one day's job.

The "glamour" of Hollywood attracts thousands of screen-struck persons, young and old, each feeling greatness will be theirs once they get inside the holy studio portals. Each year thousands arrive expecting stardom and remain as extras. Today there are known to be over 12,000 extras in and around Hollywood, and there is work enough for only 600 every day.

Fair Living for Only 200

Of the entire 12,000 but 200 receive a fair living from this work. They work possibly three to four days a week and receive on an average of $7.50 per day. These few privileged count as assets, appearance or special characteristics which classify them as types; or they may be on the preferential lists of the studio employment office or of the Central Casting Office, controlled by the Will Hays organization. Special relationships, in the case of girls, with directors, assistant directors or executives, give them a place on the preferred list. It amounts to prostitution usually, with payment made via the preferred list.

The Central Casting Office originated with Will Hays some years ago, when news of the scandalous treatment of girls reached the outer world. It was intended to parcel out work fairly, remove the commission evil, and permanently eradicate the preferred list. Within the past two weeks, Central and its manager, Dave Allan, have been attacked on the very evils they intended to wipe out. Allan, the attackers stated, has instituted a preferred list, and commissions were again being demanded from extra people. For two days the industry was aroused; an investigation of Central was demanded. An officer of the Hays organization took charge of the investigation and it was quietly steam-rollered into oblivion. The stench from the Central Casting Office remains!

Wholesale Prostitution

The wholesale prostitution of the extra-girl in Hollywood is far from being a fantasy. Many girls get jobs with the understanding that they are desired for other purposes than extra-work. When a location trip is planned—which means that a company will leave Hollywood for some time—only girls who are completely aware of the functions they are to perform are taken along. In addition, the scarcity of work drives many of the screen-struck girls into the streets.

Coming to Hollywood expecting the large salaries of the stars, these men and women are shortly saddened by the actual wages paid for extra work. The day rate varies with the classification of work. For fancy-dress and ball-room scenes, requiring large expenditures in wardrobe, they are paid up to $10 a day. The cost of this wardrobe reduces considerably the average yearly income. If they are only required to wear street clothes for inside studio work, the rate paid may reach $7.50, but $5 is generally paid. As part of a mob scene an extra's pay is $3, and as low as $1.50 has been paid.

How the Crisis Hits Extras

In every case they are required to look well and dress fastidiously, otherwise they will not be chosen from among the thousands applying for the very few jobs. A further expense is the "out-back" for commission that some assistant directors demand. If an agency calls the player, he or she is obliged to pay a 10 per cent commission.

During crisis the amount of jobs for the profession extra has been considerably decreased by the reduction of production costs and other methods. There is a large army of volunteers who will gladly work free. Sometimes they are friends and relatives of the producers and sometimes the connivance of the producer will attract crowds to work extras without pay.

A producer advertises a free-circus or rodeo in some small towns; hundreds come to see the show seldom realizing that they will be used in the mob-scenes.

Society girls with time on their hands seek a thrill by working in the movies—without pay of course.

Visitors from out-of-town relish the idea of appearing before the camera, with the hope that the home town will see them in a real moving picture.

No Cash, No Union

From time to time efforts have been made to organize the extra. The American Federation of Labor and Equity, the actors' union, have attempted the job; the organizers resign quickly upon learning what little cash there is in the pockets of the average extra.

The Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, a swindling, bunkem organization, controlled by the producers and acting as a company union, will occasionally send out, for effect, a feeble call in behalf of the extra. It will arouse interest for a day, but when it appears as if it may grow into a sizable movement, the idea is hastily strangled and buried.

As indicated in the first part of this article, the government and its NRA machine are aiding beautifully in increasing the misery of this class of workers. Certainly there is a surplus of extras in Hollywood, and if the Roosevelt machine is to practice the same theory used in the case of "surplus" cotton, wheat and sows, they may well, observe Soglow's cartoon in the current New Masses and follow the suggestion: shoot the surplus extras and another problem will be solved by General Johnson's army!

Stage and Screen

"Kultur," Hitler Satire, With Charles Coburn, Opens at Mansfield Theatre Sept. 18

"Kultur," a dramatic satire dealing with the Hitler regime, will be presented by J. V. Vincent at the Mansfield Theatre on Monday evening, Sept. 18. The play was adapted from the German of Dr. Theodore Weachter by Adolph Philipp who staged the production. Charles Coburn heads the cast, which also includes Madeline Grey, Alan Ward, Craig Ward, Wathleen Lowry and Lester Allen.

"Amourette," a comedy by Claire Kummer, is announced by Peters and Spiller, producers of "One Sunday Afternoon," opening on Broadway Sept. 25. Leo Bulgakov is directing the play and the cast includes Francesca Bruning, Arthur Aylesworth, Tom Morrison and Frances Halliday.

"Heat Lightning," the new play by Leon Abrams and George Abbott, originally schedule for Thursday night, will open on Friday at the Booth Theatre.

"A Trip To Pressburg," by Leo Perutz, adapted from the German by Harold Johnsrud, was placed in rehearsal yesterday by the Shuberts. Pola Negro and Richard Whorf will play the leading roles.

Mooney Film Being Shown at the Bijou Theatre

"The Strange Case of Thomas Mooney" is now being featured at the Bijou Theatre, Avenue B and 12th Street. The picture is an account of the significant episodes of the case, beginning with the Preparedness Parade in which the explosion occured and ending with a plea by Mooney himself for vindication. Theodore Dreiser appears in the introduction and explains how and why he became interested in Mooney. The added attractions are "Ann Carver's Profession" and "Gigolettes of Paris."

Robert Minor's Life Story Concluded in Tomorrow's 'Daily'

The third and last installment of Philip Sterling's life-story of Robert Minor, Communist candidate for mayor of New York, will appear in tomorrow's Daily Worker. It will include the history of his political activities during the war and after, and bring the story up to the present. Don't miss this last article!

The Power Station in Harlem; Negro Education in America Since the Civil War Days

By JAMES S. ALLEN

A new type of education for the Negro is to be formally instituted when the Workers' School opens in Harlem this fall. As among other peoples oppressed and forcibly retarded by imperialism, there is among the Negro people of the United States an intense desire and striving for education.

This education has been administered in partial doses for the most part directly by the white ruling class. The cry for equal and free public education was raised by the Negro people together with other demands in the period immediately following upon the Civil War. Hardly had chattel slavery been overthrown, when the Negro masses entered upon the struggle for a free school system equal to that enjoyed by the white masses, such as it was. For a time during the period of the revolutionary Reconstruction governments in the South, this demand was at least partially being realized. In a number of Southern states Negroes acted as superintendents of the state educational system, eloquent testimony to the fact that the Negro people were in the forefront of history, the principal driving force in the South against the old slave institutions.

Lost Few Gains In 1870's

With the desertion of the cause of the Negro people by the Northern ruling class in the 1870's, the Negro masses in the South were enserfed, and whatever rights they had won were taken away from them or abridged. Among these abridged rights was the right to public education. To this day in the South 30 per cent of the Negro children do not go to school at all, others only for a few months or a year. The school facilities are inferior, the teachers paid very little, and state appropriations for the jim-crow school system discriminate heavily against the Negroes.

In the North the Negro people have been able to participate, with certain limitations arising out of segregation, in the benefits of a school system dominated entirely by the white ruling class.

Past Negro Misleaders

Liberals and reformists generally like to point to the Negro schools as an example of the progress made by the Negroes since the Civil War. Booker T. Washington, who is generally hailed along with Frederick Douglass as one of the foremost of the earlier Negro leaders, founded his school at Tuskegee, Alabama, on the principle that the Negro would have to lift himself and make himself "equal to the white man" before he can hope for any equality. His whole philosophy was based on an acceptance of the lot of the Negro people and the theory of white superiority. He became famous, especially with the white ruling class, after his speech at the Cotton Exposition in Atlanta in 1876, in which he said, raising his hand with his fingers as far apart as they would go:

"In all things that are purely social we can be as separate as the fingers of this hand, yet one as the hand in all things essential to mutual progress."

Deeds of the Negro Bourgeoisie

Booker T. Washington is the spiritual father of the Negro upper class today, and his philosophy pervades the Negro colleges and schools. What this policy leads to is best shown by the incident at Tuskegee Institute during the struggle of the Tallapoosa croppers with the deputies and land owners last December, when a wounded Negro cropper who sought refuge at the institute was turned over to the Bourbon authorities to be killed in jail. The advancement that Tuskegee has been able to attain is dmonstrated by the fact that the number of Negroes permitted to vote in that town can be counted on the fingers of one hand and that its graduates as well equipped as whites in their particular field, must work as porters, janitors or scrub boys, if they find work at all. The same holds generally true for the other Negro institutions of higher learning. The present-day followers and step-children of Booker T. Washington, including those with a tinge of pink, like Schuyler, are bankrupt. For it is necessary, not to try to worm oneself into a comfortable hole in a rotten system, but strike at the very roots of that system until it is overthrown.

New—Working Class Education

With the opening of the Workers' School in Harlem a beginning is made towards breaking the monopoly in Negro education of the white ruling class and the Negro reformists. Here the working class enters to administer its own education. It is education with a definite class purpose. There is nothing about it of meek acceptance of the rule of American imperialism. The servile prating of the so-called race leaders is replaced by a new, aggressive, self-assertive tone. The workers of Harlem come to this school not merely to be educated, but to be better equipped for the struggle for Negro liberation. The School is in a sense an outgrowth of the Scottsboro movement and all it symbolizes. Just as in the movement to free the Scottsboro boys the working class rose to take the leadership, so in this movement for a useful education that will be of service to the liberation struggle, the working class also takes the lead. As in the Scottsboro movement, there will be many non-workers who have broken away from the domination of the National Association for the advancement of Colored People and Uncle DuBois, and wish to be re-educated in a revolutionary way.

This school can become the counterpart of Tuskegee, serving as a power station for the current of the class struggle. Its classrooms must produce men and women ready to play a leading role in the struggle for Negro liberation and working class freedom.

WHAT'S ON—

Wednesday

DR. STAMLER WILL LECTURE ON "THE CUBAN SITUATION" at 2700 Bronx Pk., East at 8:30 p.m.

DAILY WORKER ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT WILL CO-OPERATE WITH T. U. U. L. UNIONS, Mass Organizations and C. P. Units for the upbuilding of the DAILY WORKER. Ads help to support the "Daily." Send all information to Business Office, 50 E. 13th St. (9th floor), or telephone AL. 4-7955.

"1905" MOVIE SHOWING. Workers Center, 50 E. 12th St. Auspices Section 2, C.P. 50 per cent. Proceeds to Daily Worker.

WHAT IS THE NRA — Open Air Rally. Speakers, Robert Minor, Grace Hutchins, Alice Trepat at Intervale and Wilkins Aves. Auspices, Friends of the Soviet Union.

DAILY WORKER VOLUNTEER CHORUS is beginning the rehearsals at 35 E. 12th St. Workers and students are invited and asked to bring their friends with them.

ALL GREETINGS FOR THE PARTY ANNIVERSARY EDITION SHOULD BE SENT TO THE BUSINESS OFFICE OF THE DAILY WORKER IMMEDIATELY.

REGISTRATION NOW ON FOR THE WORKERS' SCHOOL, Fall Term. Office: 35 E. 12th St., Room 301.

Thursday

SYMPOSIUM—"THE COMING WAR." Speakers: A. J. Muste, Dr. S. Leroy, Paradise Manor, 11 W. Mt. Eden Ave., at 8:15 p.m. Mt. Eden Branch F. S. U.

SACCO-VANZETTI BRANCH I. L. D. general meeting at 792 E. Tremont Ave. Elections of Executive Committee. Discussions on the Three Months' Plan and N. R. A. All invited.

ATTENTION Y.C.L.

All Section Young Worker and Literature Directors and Agitprops, very important meeting Thursday, September 14, 1933 at the District Office at 8 p.m.

Today's Film

"Lady for a Day" Is Skillful Picture Done By Expert Hollywood Hand

"Lady for a Day," a Columbia Picture, from the story by Damon Runyon, presented at the Radio City Music Hall.

* * *

We wonder whether it's the starvation diet on which Hollywood keeps the critics that makes them smack their lips so loudly when a fairly entertaining picture finally does appear. At any rate, the reviews that have greeted "Lady for a Day" would have you believe that a veritable masterpiece has swept its way across the screen. We wonder what effect all this shouting creates—perhaps in the tumult of praise that has surrounded it, the picture does take on an added lustre, perhaps the many voices raised in adoration do glorify a picture that is merely good. We wonder at his puzzling lack of proportion that has afflicted our estimable critics—is it because they spend so much of their lives in a world of fiction that their viewpoint is inevitably distorted?

This is not to say that "Lady for a Day" is not worthy of praise. It is a good picture. It has its measure of sadness and happiness mixed skillfully by an experienced Hollywood hand. It has a convincing performance by the veteran actress, May Robson. It entertains. But its implications and its tone are so shallow and uninspired as to keep it at the first heaven of cinema perfection. And there are seven heavens!

The plot: Apple Annie, who sells apples and drinks booze, has a secret past. Once she belonged to the higher classes. Then, she had an illegitimate daughter, whom she sent to a convent in Spain to be educated. Annie's degradation becomes complete with the daughter blissfully ignorant of her condition. The mother successfully carries on the deception until the daughter becomes engaged to a count's son, and the count, interested in family tree and dowry, decides on a trip to America. The complications that ensue are ironed out with the aid of a Broadway racketeer. The whole thing's improbable, but pleasing.

FRANCIS ANTICO

Amusements

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
SHOW PLACE of the NATION
Direction "Roxy" Opens 11:30 A.M.
Last Day: "Lady for a Day"
STARTING TOMORROW
"The Power and the Glory"
and a great "Roxy" stage show
35c to 1 p.m.—55c to 6 (Ex. Sat. & Sun.)
— RKO Greater Show Season —

RKO Jefferson 14th St. & 3rd Ave. | Now
KAY FRANCIS and NILS ASTHER
in "Storm at Daybreak"
Also "HEROES FOR SALE," with
Richard Barthelmess and Loretta Young

LAST DAYS—2 SOVIET PRODUCTIONS
The DAILY WORKER says:—"To see this picture is to be a spectator, a witness—more, a participant! — In the momentous struggle of the Baku workers——a picture which no worker should fail to see."
26 Commissars
Added Feature "JEWS ON SOIL"
THE WORKERS
ACME THEATRE
14TH STREET AND UNION SQUARE
15c 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. exc. Sat., Sun. and Holidays

WEDNESDAY SEPT. 13th, at 8:30 P. M.
A Soviet Film Version of Gorki's Famous Novel "MOTHER"
"1905" Masterpiece of the Great Soviet Director PUDOVKIN.
Also "BUILDING SOCIALISM IN U. S. S. R." and "LENIN", the great revolutionist in action
Dancing After the Movies — Admission 20c; at Door 25c
WORKERS' CENTER, 35 EAST 12th STREET
Auspices: Sec. 2, Communist Party.—50% of Proceeds for Daily Worker.

COME AND ENJOY BOSTON, Mass.
INTERNATIONAL CABARET and COSTUME NITE
New International Hall, 42 Wenonnah St., ROXBURY, Mass.
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15
Dancing; Floor Show; Costumes; Refreshments; Guest Artist
SUBSCRIPTION 25c - - - - - Auspices: American Workers Chorus

NEWARK, N. J.
EARL BROWDER
General Secretary of the Communist Party of the U.S.A.
will be the principal speaker at the
GRAND CONCERT
Celebrating the 14th Anniversary of Communist Party of U.S.
SATURDAY 16 SEPTEMBER 1933 8:00 P. M.
Mae Globerman, Concert Pianist
Mendelsohn Trio, in a varied selection of classical compositions.
Working Class Choruses, in revolutionary songs.
The Workers Laboratory Theater from New York, in revolutionary sketches.
at the Y.M. & Y.W.H. AUDITORIUM W. Kinney and High Streets Newark, N. J.
ADMISSION—EMPLOYED, 25 CENTS; UNEMPLOYED, 10 CENTS.
Auspices: Communist Party, District No. 11, 7 Charlton St., Newark, N. J.

Turning In

TONIGHT'S PROGRAMS

WEAF—660 Kc.

7:00 P. M.—Mountaineers Music
7:15—Holst Orch.
7:30—Lum and Abner
7:45—The Goldbergs—Sketch
8:00—Olsen Orch.; Fanny Brice, Comedienne
8:30—Napoleon Orch.; Merrill Lee, Songs; Male Trio
9:00—Conrad Thibault, Baritone; Grofe Or.
9:15—Trappers Music
9:30—One Man's Family—Sketch
10:00—Corn Cob Pipe Club
10:30—Merchants Association of New York Dinner, Hotel Pennsylvania; Speakers, General Hugh S. Johnson, NRA Administrator; Louis K. Comstock, President Merchants Association
11:00—Davis Orch.
11:15—Rogers Orch.
11:30—Dance Orch.
12:00—Ralph Kirbey, Songs
12:05 A. M.—Bernie Orch.

WOR—710 Kc.

7:00 P. M.—Sports—Ford Frick
7:15—Jack Arthur, Songs
7:30—The Count of Monte Cristo—Sketch
7:45—News—Gabriel Heatter
8:00—Detectives Black and Blue—Mystery Drama
8:15—Veronica Wiggins, Contralto.
8:30—Estelle Liebling's Old Singing Master
9:00—Gordon Graham, Baritone; Ohman and Arden, Piano Duo
9:15—Macy and Smalle, Songs
9:30—Variety Musicale
10:00—Wilberforce Quartet
10:15—Current Events—Harlan Eugene Read
10:30—Market and Halsey Street Playhouse
11:00—Time, Weather
11:02—Scotti Orch.
11:30—Lown Orch.
12:00—Robbins Orch.

WJZ—760 Kc.

7:00 P. M.—Amos 'n' Andy
7:15—Ross Pearson, Songs
7:30—Cyrena Van Gordon, Contralto; Waldo Golde, Piano
7:45—Himber Ensemble
8:00—Crime Clues—It Couldn't Happen
8:30—Potash and Perlmutter—Sketch
8:45—Jesters Trio
9:00—American Legion Program—Dramatic Sketch
9:15—Wages and Savings Under the NRA—Owen D. Young
9:30—Ortiz Tirado, Tenor
10:00—Shield Orch.; Ruth Lyons, Soprano; Edward Davies, Baritone
10:30—Presentation of Woolcott Gibbs Medal to Dr. Richard Willstatter of Munich, Germany, at American Chemical Society Meeting, Chicago
11:00—Hillbilly Songs
11:15—The Poet Prince
11:30—Denny Orch.
12:00—Mills Orch.
12:30 A. M.—King Orch.

WABC—860 Kc.

7:00 P. M.—Morton Downey, Songs
7:15—Denny Orch.
7:30—Martin Orch.; Travelers Quartet
7:45—News—Boake Carter
8:00—Green Orch.; Men About Town Trio; Harriet Lee, Contralto.
8:15—News—Edwin C. Hill
8:30—Metropolitan's Orch.
9:00—Irving S. Cobb, Stories; Goodman Orch.
9:15—Kate Smith, Songs
9:30—Lombardo Orch.; Burns and Allen, Comedy
10:00—Waring Orch.; W. Richman, Songs; Milton Berle, Comedian
10:30—Alexander Woollcott—Town Crier.
10:45—Symphony Orch.
11:15—Vera Van, Contralto
11:30—Davis Orch.
12:00—Rapp Orch.
12:30 A. M.—Gray Orch.
1:00—Light Orch.

COMING EVENTS

TODAY

Meeting of Unemployed Councils of Bronx, Manhattan and Brooklyn at 8 p.m. at 2700 Bronx Park East.

Meeting of Unemployed Councils of Queens and Long Island at 8 p.m. at 10-12 Jackson Ave., Long Island City.

Meeting of Unemployed Councils of Newark, Jersey City and Hoboken at 8 p.m. at 31 Clinton St., Newark.

Meeting of Unemployed Councils of Yorkville, Harlem and Upper West Side at 8 p.m. at 2 Lenox Ave.

Meeting of Unemployed Councils of Lower East Side, Chelsea and Lower West Side at 8 p.m. at 35 E. 12th St.

Meeting of Unemployed Councils of Williamsburg, Greenpoint and Brownsville at 8 p.m. at 85 Graham Ave., Brooklyn.

Meeting of Unemployed Councils of Coney Island, Bensonhurst and Bay Ridge at 8 p.m. at 1806 Mermaid Ave., Brooklyn.

Meeting of Unemployed Councils of Flatbush, Canarsie and Flatlands at 8 p.m. at 1005 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

Meeting of Unemployed Councils of Bedford-Stuyvesant, Brownsville and East New York at 8 p.m. at 1005 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

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SEPTEMBER 13, 1933

ANTI-WAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE DEMANDS U.S. HANDS OFF CUBA

What a World

By Michael Gold

Our Own Flesh and Blood

"Which is the newspaper most valuable, interesting and necessary to the American working class? Without a doubt, the Daily Worker, for here one reads the suppressed news of the submerged nation within a nation."

When one writes this way about the Daily Worker, very often it is mistaken for a kind of exaggerated loyalty. The Daily Worker is not perfect, yet I would repeat anywhere the things I say above.

A brief army bulletin on the battlefield is infinitely more exciting and creative than a mountain of Sunday newspapers. Any class fighting for power needs constant direction. It needs to be led somewhere and told why. In the horrible and sordid reality of their daily struggle, the Workers need to be reminded constantly of their historic mission, and inspired with the epic poetry of Revolution.

And, of course, this is what the Daily Worker does, and what the New York Times does not attempt to do, i.e. for the workers.

This is why workers in jail or other isolation crave the Daily Worker first, and then any other sheet. Is this so strange? It shouldn't be any stranger than if you offered a mother the choice of the Empire State Building or her own child, and she chose, quite normally, her own flesh and blood.

A Comparison That May Be Odious

I have before me a copy of the New York Times of Saturday, September 9, 1933, and the Daily Worker of the same date. It might be interesting to compare these two sheets, each the voice of opposing classes. The New York Times has generally sought to avoid cheap sensationalism, only occasionally going tabloid when tempted by some fine juicy circulation-building epic of smut like the Judd-Gray case. But who could blame a business man for being seduced by the Dollar? Is he not human? Hasn't he ears, eyes, a nose, a heart, likewise a nervous pocketbook? So let us forgive the New York Times for printing millions of words of testimony in all the big succulent sex-murders.

Like the Scotchman's egg, it is bad only in spots, and at various phases of the commercial moon. On the whole, the New York Times has set for itself the highest standard of any capitalist newspaper, and he maintained that standard. It is perhaps the last capitalist sheet in America, and therefore the most dangerous to the Working Class.

It purports to be strictly neutral in its news reporting, a claim all American papers make. Yes, the Times is the high-priest in the temple of objective news, for one of its chief aims is to be a kind of complete and daily history of the epoch. It gives more coverage to historic events than any other American paper, printing in full many documents that would seem to belong in the archives, and not in a daily paper.

Yet, this respectable historian, this collective Mommsen of our period, was caught in a whole series of anti-Soviet lies, forgeries and slanders by no less than Walter Lippmann. It has also frequently printed distorted and malicious accounts of Communist events in this country.

But let us temporarily forget this, also though, father, they know exactly what they do. Being truthful about Communism would help it along. So good old Grandfather Times cannot help occasionally slipping out of his old-fashioned garden of neutrality and tearing off the other capitalist were-wolves on a lying and slandering raid against the working class.

A Picture of the World

But here is the New York Times of September 9th last, an average day typical of our period. On the first page of this immense 30-page paper, one finds next to the masthead, a box with the words, "All the News that's Fit to Print." This has been the proud boast of this paper for some 40 odd years, but nobody has yet been able to explain what the words mean. They probably have some vague appeal to suburban fathers with 16 year old daughters. Who can tell about these mysteries? Anyway, next to this assurance of purity, is the Blue Nira-bird, with another assurance, "we do our part." And if you analyse this slogan, it means as little as the other. Who is doing what part, and for whom? Is it something patriotic, or is it the vulgarity of a new Florida boom?

The first page of any paper is a picture of its world. The New York Times has the best of first pages daily, and reading Saturday the 9th's headlines is to live vividly in all the horror and chaos of the capitalist nightmare:

Tammany is trying to jam through a grafting tax program, and is being fought by other capitalists. Yes, Tammany even suggests a capital levy, and it alarms the bankers, though the city bonds go up. Roosevelt, in the next column, appeals "for people's help to relieve the needy." "The President and his wife, starting mobilization, "puts individual aid beyond the government's." Back to the old Hoover policy of no federal aid to the unemployed, only this disgusting charity appeal, this hypocritical sob appeal to the poor to help those even poorer (thus saving the rich.) Feisal of Iraq dies suddenly in Berne, the Arab king who was England's puppet; his son, the new King, a little dark-skinned British gentleman educated very carefully at Harrow. Former Kaiser disdains to answer Lloyd George who had attacked him in his memoirs as an egotist. "Mr. L. George's utterances are beneath contempt." Correct, but so are the Kaiser's utterances beneath contempt.

Next column: Paris offers to pay 10 per cent on its debts to America. (But it wants 100 per cent of the Czarist debts from the Soviet Union.) And the Spanish Premier resigns as polls show he is defeated; another crisis, to decide whether the Spanish republic is to retreat backward into conservatism, or is to complete its social revolution now or at the cost of lots more bloodshed later?

Mexico asks four nations to appeal to Cuba against a violent revolution: next column Six: American Sugar Mills in Cuba seized by the workers; Secretary of War Swanson on gunboat off Havana; the moderates seek a coalition cabinet in Cuba; also Senator Berenger of France, a big shot, "says war is sure if Austria becomes part of Germany.

This is the first page. News of wars and revolutions and taxes. Seemingly neutral news, yet slanted, of course, as all human thought inevitably must be. And the slant is the obvious bourgeois yearning for law and order; for law and order that gives businessmen cheap, stable government and low taxes, that stops revolutions before they get into the hands of the working class, and that lets the unemployed starve on charity doles, rather than give them the federal aid society owes them.

I shall continue with this theme tomorrow, comparing the Daily Worker with our scholarly and pompous foe, the New York Times.

CALLS FOR PICKETING OF ALL FEDERAL OFFICES TO FORCE WARSHIP RECALL

Declares Cuban Crisis Most Urgent Concern of Congress—Calls on All Supporters to Wire Protest to Roosevelt

NEW YORK.—Calling the Cuban crisis the most urgent concern of the United States Congress Against War, the arrangements committee for the Congress, representing 100 organizations with over 700,000 members, yesterday called on all workers, farmers, and other supporters of the Congress to demonstrate and picket before all U. S. government offices.

The Congress committee issued a statement declaring that American battleships and marines in Cuban waters are forcing the will of American business interests on the Cuban people.

"The Cuban crisis is the most urgent concern of the United States Congress Against War," the statement says in part. "The 2,000 or more delegates coming from every section of the United States have not been called to pass general resolutions in favor of peace, but to mobilize the mass of American workers, farmers, and all peace-loving people against actual measures of war.

"We therefore call upon all workers and farmers, upon all opponents of war, **to demand the withdrawal of United States warships from Cuban waters.** We call upon all supporters of our Congress to wire immediately to this effect to President Roosevelt. We call upon all workers, farmers, and all Congress supporters to demonstrate and picket before all governmental offices. The time is short. We must act now."

The United States Congress Against War opens in New York Sept. 29, with two mass receptions to the delegates, in St. Nicholas Arena, 69 W. 66th St., and in Mecca Temple, 135 W. 55th St. Congress sessions will be held Sept. 30 and Oct. 1 in St. Nicholas Arena.

Chinese Anti-Red Forces Ready To Fall Back to Sea

Canton General Will Make Stand in Seaport

FOOCHOW, Sept. 11. — General Tsai Ting-kai, commanding the 19th Route Army, has been forced to abandon all serious resistance to the Chinese Red Army in North Fukien province, and to make his stand in this fortified seaport, under the guns of American, British, Japanese, and Chinese gunboats.

Although a semblance of resistance is still offered by the government troops to the Chinese Soviet forces which are besieging Kienning, 100 miles northwest of here, the back of the government resistance is broken, and the Fukien hinterland is virtually in Communist hands.

Machine guns are mounted on all the walls of Foochow, and 20 fortifications are being thrown up outside the walls. This is no threat to the Red armies, which did not plan on taking Foochow itself, but only to establish their power in the rich farming regions of the province, in which they are fast succeeding.

African Negro Court Flogs White Offender; British Send Marines

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, Sept. 12.—Turning the tables on the British oppressors of the South African Negroes, a native court in Bechuanaland is reported to have ordered a white man flogged after his having made repeated assaults on Negro women.

Vice-Admiral E. R. G. R. Evans is on his way from here to Serowe, capital of Bechuanaland, with 100 marines and 100 sailors to make an "investigation."

Many Mass Meets for Cuba Protest Called in New York

Y.C.L., Students, Anti-Imperialist Group Plan Protests

NEW YORK.—A mass meeting in support of the revolutionary Cuban masses, and in protest against American intervention, will be held by the Harlem section of the Young Communist League, Thursday night, September 14, at 8 o'clock, at 1413 Fifth Ave. A number of street meetings will be held and thousands of leaflets distributed in preparation for the mass meeting.

The meeting will aid the Cuban Young Communist League by raising funds for the publication of a youth paper in Cuba.

The Anti-Imperialist League has called a mass meeting for tonight, at 8 o'clock, in Park Palace Hall, 2 W. 110th St. Robert Dunn, James W. Ford, William Simons, Frank Ibanes and M. Lamar will be among the speakers.

The Brooklyn Chapter of the National Student League will hold a protest meeting at Brighton Beach Ave. and 7th St., Brooklyn, Thursday night.

The National Student League will hold a symposium on the Cuban situation in its headquarters, 583 Sixth Ave., Friday evening, September 15, at 8:30 o'clock. Among the speakers will be Mike Gold, William Simons, Oakley Johnson and Frank Ibanes.

No Warships, Only Tugboats in Cuba, Says Roosevelt Aid

President "Too Busy" Getting Fish to See Delegation

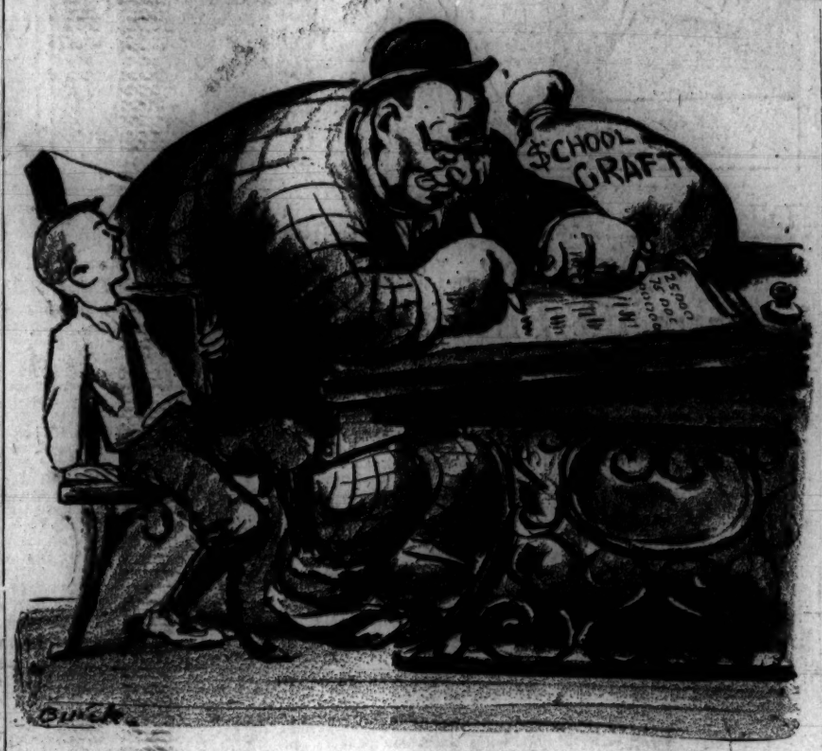
NEW YORK.—"Those aren't warships in Cuba; they're just tugboats." So Louis H. Howe, secretary to President Roosevelt, answered a delegation which went to Washington Monday to protest against U. S. intervention in Cuba, William Simons, secretary of the Anti-Imperialist League, and member of the delegation, said yesterday.

Howe told the delegation that Ambassador Sumner Welles "took no sides" in Cuba; that the American government would recognize any Cuban government that "maintained order"; that the administration had convinced the representatives of Latin-American nations of its "good intentions."

The delegation answered that they spoke for the Latin-American masses, not for their puppet governments; that the whole record of the United States in Cuba since 1898 was one of intervention; that the United States government would not allow any government to be set up in Cuba which it did not approve.

President Roosevelt, who was "too busy with the codes" to see the delegation, was actually meeting a delegation which presented him with a giant stuffed tarpon, and as the anti-intervention delegation left the White House, a platinum blonde, "Miss America," was being ushered in.

SHARING THE SEAT! —By Burck



Paris Police Club Torgler Defense Protest Meeting

60 Hurt, Many Jailed at Huge Protest Gathering

PARIS, Sept. 12.—More than 60 were injured and a large number in jail today after the Paris police last night attacked an anti-Fascist overflow meeting near Wagram Hall.

The meeting was called to protest against the forthcoming "trial" in Leipzig, September 21, of Ernst Torgler, George Dimitroff, Vassil Taneff and Blagoi Popoff, Communist leaders accused of the fire set by Nazis which burned down the Reichstag on February 27.

The hall was jammed with 6,000 persons, and thousands more attempted to hold an overflow meeting outside, when the police charged. At the meeting, Vincent de Moro-Giaferri and Henri Torres, two of France's best-known lawyers, read documents proving that the Nazis had set the fire for which they have put the Communists on trial for their lives.

Mass Protests in Spain Against New Reactionary Chief

Crowds Demonstrate Opposition to Lerroux

MADRID, Sept. 12.—Singing the "International" and shouting, "Down with Lerroux," thousands demonstrated here yesterday as Alejandro Lerroux, reactionary Repuonican, attempted to form a cabinet to succeed Premier Azana.

Police charged the demonstrators in Madrid, injuring several. In Barcelona, capital of Catalonia, 300,000 demonstrated at a celebration in memory of Juan Casanovas, national hero, and cheered denunciations of Lerroux.

Lerroux, who is supported by Juan March, one of Spain's richest men, who has obtained control of many of Spain's most important newspapers, is opposed to even the pretense of carrying out the land reform program which was made by Azana.

5 City Suicides in One Morning, Police Report

One Paroled from Jail, Commits Suicide, Because He Can't Find Job

NEW YORK.—Five suicides in one morning were reported in Brooklyn, New York and vicinity by police stations yesterday.

James Labratte, 39, unable to get a job since he was released from prison, ended his life by taking poison at his home, 511 Second Avenue, where he lived with his mother and 15-year old son.

He was recently released on parole from Clinton prison where he had served four years and two months. He left a note saying that circumstances make it impossible for him to go straight and rather than cause his mother further grief, he was "taking the easiest way out." His mother supported the family by doing cleaning.

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Hanging himself with his trouser belt from a billboard on Queens Boulevard, James Carlson, 50, of 75-37 113th Street Forest Hills, committed suicide. A passerby noticed the body and notified police.

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William Brodsky, 37, Canadian war veteran, committed suicide by inhaling gas in his furnished room at 50 Lexington Ave. Several days ago he wrote to his wife that, "it is best for you and the children."

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A wife and three children were left behind when William Scocolick, 55, hanged himself by a rope attached to an over head beam in a cellar at 149 Sanford St. The family lives at 784 Halsey St.

* * *

Out of work for a long time, Mrs. Caroline Reese, 48, was found hanging from a beam in the clothes closet of her home at 661 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

* * *

TRENTON, N. J. — Frank Brower, 86, an inmate for 13 years of the Odd Fellows Home, committed suicide by slashing both wrists and his throat with a razor and then jumping from the third story of the building.

Help improve the "Daily Worker." send in your suggestions and criticism! Let us know what the workers in your shop think about the "Daily."

Plan Hunger March in Los Angeles, Calif.; Relief Cut 40 P. C.

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Sept. 12.—A county hunger march for October 2 will be planned at a United Front Conference which is scheduled for Sept. 17. Arrangements to call the conference was made at a previous gathering where delegates representing 10,000 workers were present.

Relief to the jobless is now 40 per cent less than it was last June. About a half million people are dependent on county relief, yet the charity lists are being cut daily.

Investigator Tells Mother to Get Ready For the Eviction

NEW YORK.—After having first his gas and then his electricity shut off, Klein, a cotton goods worker, was finally evicted from his home at 707 E. 181st St., Friday.

The investigator from the Home Relief Bureau came to Mrs. Klein (without a rent check) and told her to get her four children and the furniture prepared for being thrown out on the street. Klein has been unemployed two years.

Buffalo Unemployed Get Relief Increase

BUFFALO, N. Y.—As a result of the strike of 3,500 relief workers, led by the Unemployed Council, against forced labor and for increased relief, the City Welfare was forced recently to give a 5 and 10 per cent increase on all grocery orders.

With the sharp increase in prices, however, this relief increase is entirely wiped out and the newly-formed federation of all unemployed organizations intends to fight for greater relief increases.

No Need to Fight U.S. Fascist Danger, Socialist Leader Says

Panken Confesses Desire to "Prevent Revolution"; Other Delegate Admits Socialist Parties Will Repeat 1914 Betrayals

By M. H.

YESTERDAY morning, a leading Socialist delegate to the recent Paris Conference of the Socialist Second International stepped off the boat, and delivered to the assembled capitalist reporters a condensed report of what he had done at the Paris meeting. He declared:

"I made it clear at the International Conference that we are not concerned in America with the fear of Fascism. We are an international country, and not a national, and that is our guarantee against Fascism. I differed from some of my colleagues, as they insisted that we stress revolution while I contend that democracy should be used as a weapon to prevent revolution."

That is one report of a Socialist delegate from the Paris Confrence. Now listen to another, delivered last Thursday night by Edward Levinson at a meeting of Socialist City delegates at the Burnside Manor New York City. He said:

"At the Paris Conferences, I saw the leading European Socialists, French, Belgian, Spanish and English, with their kid gloves off. I came away with the conviction that when the next European war breaks out, the Socialist Parties will be part of the war machinery of their governments."

Between these two reports, one can get a illuminating picture of where the Socialist leaders of the Second International now stand.

The recent international Socialist Conference at Paris was a hastily convened "emergency" conference, called, the Socialist leaders said, to fight against Fascism and the War Danger. The leading Socialists of the world gathered there.

And out of that "emergency" conference, from which the Socialist workers of the world, oppressed by capitalist exploitation and reactionary terrorism, were to have received revolutionary, Socialist, guidance in their fight against capitalism, comes this miserable cynically hopeless prediction that the Socialist leaders of the world are again preparing to repeat the notorious treachery of 1914.

Out of this conference which was "to fight Fascism," comes Panken, the Socialist leader, who sees in the United States a happy capitalist paradise, where Fascism is forever an impossibility.

It is a situation that deserves pretty careful thought from every worker, particularly the workers in the Socialist Party, who sincerely believe that their leaders are aiming at a real struggle against the coming imperialist world slaughter, who sincerely believe that their leaders are putting up a fight against Fascism.

* * *

TWO things stand out in Panken's statement. He does not believe that it is necessary to fight against Fascist reaction in this country, because "we are an international country." And he is opposed to a workers revolution—he wants to use "democracy" to "prevent revolution."

And there is nothing in the make-up of the American Socialist leadership that makes a similar action impossible here in this country. The clubbings that the workers of Milwaukee have received from the police of the Socialist Mayor Hoan are a grim forecast of what the Socialist leaders can do along the line of "preventing revolution."

Even while this Socialist delegate was talking, about the blessings of American capitalism, the long, murderous guns of the American imperialist fleet were lifting their muzzles in the direction of the workers' quarters in Havana, and the hideous sound of machine gun bullets and police clubs meeting heads and faces of striking workers could be heard in Paterson, New Jersey, Utah and Pennsylvania.

Let it not be thought that the Socialist leaders confine their desire to "prevent revolution" merely to words. In 1918 in Germany, the Socialist government of Noske, Ebert and Scheidemann shot down the Communist workers of Berlin quite as efficiently as the Kaiser did.

In 1931, at Vienna, the German Socialists boasted that "Germany is not Italy." They supported Hindenberg as being "preferable" to Hitler. **And let it not be forgotten that the Socialist leaders all over the world, including Norman Thomas in this country, gave their wholehearted approval to this policy, Thomas hailing Hindenberg as a "great democrat."**

Now Hindenberg embraces Hitler in public, murmuring hopefully of the return of "my master, the Kaiser."

It is obvious that Panken is now doing in this country what his Socialist colleagues have done in Europe. **He is playing right into the hands of advancing capitalist Fascist reaction by declaring that the workers in this country do not have to wage daily, active, struggle against the forces of capitalist reaction, against the growing menace of Fascist reaction.**

And it is not without significance that Panken is so certain of the absence of any danger of Fascism, just at the moment when the Roosevelt government in applying the NRA slave codes, is developing increasingly Fascist tendencies. **The deliberate strikebreaking of the Roosevelt government, the instant use of State troops in all strikes of large proportions, the increasing use of blind, patriotic jingoism and hysteria in support of the NRA codes,** the ever-increasing interferences of the State power to break strikes, to defend and guarantee capitalist profits—all these indicate the necessity of organizing the workers in a daily fight for elemental civil rights, for the right to strike, etc. And the Communist Party day in and day out organizes the workers for these struggles.

Panken's compliments to American capitalist "democracy," that swindle behind which the employers and Wall Street rule the working class with the iron hand of capitalist dictatorship, **are an exact American counterpart of the German Socialist retreat before, and support of oncoming Fascism.**

To prevent revolution! To assist the capitalist rulers in the next war!

Those are the lessons the American Socialist leaders brought away from the recent "emergency" conference to fight against Fascism and war.

It is something for Socialist workers to think long and earnestly about.

Austria to Become Completely Fascist, Dollfuss Announces

"Parliament Dead," Says Chief as 140,000 Men Stand Armed

VIENNA, Sept. 12.—Declaring that parliamentary government in Austria is dead forever, Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss yesterday announced that the future form of government of Austria must be a Fascist state on the Italian model.

The announcement was made while 140,000 Austrian troops, police, and Heimwehr troops stood under arms against threatened Nazi aggression from across the German border.

The announcement does not indicate any striking change in Dollfuss' point of view, since he has been ruling as a Fascist dictator since the parliament dissolved March 4. He came to power with the help of the Social Democratic leaders who called him a "lesser evil," compared with Nazi Fascism.

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Invasion Plans Charged

VIENNA, Sept. 12.—Germany is preparing an armed invasion of Austria, with the help of the German Minister to Austria, the "Reichspost," official organ of the Austrian government, has charge of.

The Nazis are building an army of Austrian Nazis in Bavaria for this purpose, the paper declares, and have also organized sabotage of the Austrian government's plans for electrification of the railways.

New King Renews Iraq Allegiance to Britain

BAGDAD, Sept. 12.—In the name of King Ghasi, who succeeds his father, King Feisal, who died in Switzerland, Premier Sashid Ali Beg yesterday declared the continued allegiance of the government of Iraq to the British Empire.

Iraq, while nominally free, has turned over its rich oil fields to Great Britain, as a source of fuel for the British navy, and Great Britain maintains there a standing army and several air bases. Iraq is a strategic point for an attack on the Soviet Union.

Red Aid Challenges Prosecutor to Deny Nazi Fire Guilt

As Trial of Communists Nears, Defense Makes Public Part of Mass of Evidence Showing Nazis Set Fire

BERLIN (By Mail).—Summarizing the mass of evidence gathered to prove that the Nazis set the Reichstag fire on February 27, for which four Communist leaders will be "tried" in Leipsig on Sept. 21, the International Red Aid, parent body of the International Labor Defense, has publicly submitted a challenging series of questions to the Nazi prosecutors. The questions follow:

Challenging Questions

"Can Attorney General Werner, or Vogt, judge of the court of inquiry, deny that:

"Not only the Communist Party of Holland states that van der Lubbe was expelled from the party as provocateur in 1929, but van der Lubbe himself, in his deposition made before the state councilor of justice, Vogt, in the presence of an interpreter sent for from the Dutch embassy in Berlin, stated that he had no connection with members of the German Communist Party, and did not hold Communist views; that the judge of the court of inquiry refused to record this statement, which was not recorded until the Dutch interpreter refused to sign the protocol under those circumstances; that since this hearing the court of inquiry has not applied again to the Dutch embassy for an interpreter?

Van der Lubbe a Nazi

"That in the middle of 1932, according to the Mayor of Sonnewitz and others of that town, van der Lubbe called himself an adherent of the National Socialist Party?

"That on the day of the burning of the Reichstag no meetings were held in the Reichstag buildings, and therefore no meetings of the Communist Reichstag fraction?

"That Ernst Torgler, alleged to have cooperated with van der Lubbe in setting the Reichstag on fire, was having his supper at Ashinger's restaurant in the Friedrichstrasse at a quarter past eight on the evening in question, and remained there until after the time when the fire broke out in the Reichstag (10 o'clock)?

Only Access Through Goering's Home

"That the inspector of the Reichstag building shut off certain parts of the building personally on the day of the fire, and made inspections usually carried out by other officials; that this inspector was a member of the National Socialist Party, and had in his possession the keys of the subterranean heating passage leading from the Reichstag to the residence of the president of the Reichstag, Goering, on the other side of the street; that this passage is the only means of entering or leaving the building without coming in contact with the watchmen?

Fire Chief Dismissed

"That the fire brigade director, Gempp, and his deputy, who conducted the work of extinguishing the fire, were suddenly dismissed after they had observed that the fire had been laid in 27 different places by obviously technical experts, that doors important for the extinguishing work were locked, showing that the incendiaries must have had the keys, and that no traces of the incendiaries led to the rooms of the Communist Reichstag fraction?

"That Bell, subsequently murdered by the Storm Troopers, appeared at the editorial office of the "Vorwarts" after the burning and offered to make a statement about the Reichstag being set on fire by National Socialists, but was refused a hearing by the editors?

Fire Was Expected

"That this same Bell, shortly before the fire, hinted to the Legation Secretary of the Foreign Office, Prince von Waldeck-Pyrmont, that something special was going to happen on the night of Feb. 27 at the Reichstag?

"That former Secretary of State Planck stated a week before the fire, 'I know for certain that the Nazis will carry out a great provocation against the Communists shortly before the election. Either a feigned attempt on Hitler's life or something similar, in order to create a real pogrom atmosphere for the election'?

Hitler Personally Involved

"That Hitler, appearing on the scene of the fire, declared, 'This is a God-given signal. If it has been done by Communists, as I believe it has, we must crush the murderous pestilence with an iron fist'?

"That Hitler personally edited the article on the fire in the Berlin 'Volkischer Beobachter,' and the editors of this paper discussed the fact that, just before the burning, Goering demanded especially ceremonious oaths from reliable members of the Storm Troopers and Guard Corps?

Documents Disappear

"That a secret agent of the police stole important documents dealing with the background of the Reichstag burning, and the State Secret Police has promised a large reward, and even exemption from punishment, for the return of these documents?

"Why did three state councilors of justice resign suddenly—an extremely rare occurrence—'in accordance with their own wish,' as their official notice state?